The New-York Times.

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VIRGINIA REBELLION.

John Brown Sentenced to Death.

His Address to the Court and Jury.

HOWARD COPPIN FOUND GUILTY.

CHARLESTOWN, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Messrs. RUSSELL and SHERRY, from Boston, reached here to-day.

COPPIN was brought before the Magistrate's Court, and waived an examination.

COOK'S trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defence.

Mr. HARLAN opened for the Commonwealth; Messrs. HOY and GREWER followed for the defendant, and Mr. HUNTER closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability.

Mr. CONRADE asked for several instructions to the jury, which were all granted by the Court, and the jury retired.

COOK was then brought in, and the Court-house was immediately thronged.

The Court gave its decision on the motion for an arrest of judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State, the Judge ruled that where allegiance is due treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered the Court also regarded as insufficient.

The Clerk then asked Mr. BROWN whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

Mr. BROWN immediately rose, and in a clear, distinct voice said:

I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted—viz., a design on my part to free slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last Winter when I went into Missouri and there took slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moving them through the country, and finally leaving them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right; every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further, to remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say let it be done. Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected. But I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason or excite slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say also in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one but joined me of his own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now, I have done.

While Mr. BROWN was speaking perfect quiet prevailed, and when he had finished the Judge proceeded to pronounce sentence. After a few prefatory remarks, he said that no reasonable doubt could exist of the guilt of the prisoner, nd sentenced him to be hung in public on Friday, the 2d of December next.

Mr. BROWN received his sentence with composure.

The only demonstration made was by the clapping of the hands of one man in the crowd, who is not a resident of Jefferson County. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret is expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

After being out an hour the jury came in with a verdict that COPPIN was guilty on all the counts in the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a motion for arrest of judgment, as in Mr. BROWN'S case.

The Court then adjourned.

NAT TURNER, THE VIRGINIA HERO.

LECTURE OF REV. J. SELLA MARTIN.

The third lecture of the *Anglo-African* course was delivered last evening in the Shiloh Church by Rev. J. Sella Martin, of Lawrence, Mass. His subject was, "NAT TURNER, the Virginia hero." In commencing, the lecturer wished to correct a statement in the *Anglo-African Magazine* for October, that in 1830 emancipation had just commenced in New-York, and had been discussed in Virginia by NAT TURNER and the Winter family. From 1826 to 1840 spirited discussions had been held in Virginia in regard to emancipation, and it was in 1831 that an emancipation act failed by one vote of passing the Virginia Legislature. The causes of its failure were the invention of the cotton gin and the great demand for slaves. It had been said that NAT TURNER was a fanatic. He only is a fanatic who is opposed to truth. WASHINGTON opposed himself to the most powerful nation on earth, yet he was considered a conservative. Now, fanaticism and conservatism had changed places. The present conservative was the former fanatic, and the conservative of yesterday is the fanatic of to-day. No matter whether one spoke by word of mouth, as PATRICK and GARRISON; or by the pen, as BECCHER; or by the sword, as JOHN BROWN—all these were true conservatives. It was strange, passing strange, that in 1776 the American people failed to see the power of the logic now used. It was not fanaticism then. He thanked God that liberty had always been radical, and that no one had ever borne in the army of freedom the standard of fanaticism, properly so called. Moses and Socrates were moral fanatics. Jesus Christ was a religious fanatic. Our conservatives were the Gerrit Smiths, the Garrisons, the Phillips and the Horace Greeleys, the tallest of them all. Could he lay his hand upon a handle of fanatics, he would grasp Horace Greeley, with his little package labelled "glittering generalities," and EDWARD EVERETT, who proved so much of Washington. Clearly got his education in a Democratic caucus, Webster in the Senate, and Everett from both of them. This pro was the greatest fanatics since the time of BENEDICT ARNOLD. From these he turned to the conservative of Virginia, NATHANIEL TURNER was born in the county of Southampton, Va., on the 2d of October, 1800. Mr. MARTIN had no fanciful tales to relate of his precocious childhood, for he supposed he ate, slept and grew like other boys. Superstition had attributed to him supernatural powers, which had a great influence on his life. It had been said that NAT TURNER never had a dollar; but he had many a dollar which he spent for powder, too. His misfortune was he never learnt to steal. He was a great diplomat. Here the speaker related several instances where NAT TURNER had, by his tact, shielded the slaves from punishment when their plans had been betrayed. TURNER'S favorite book of the Bible was Revelations, and his interpretation of it had a hidden meaning to his followers. He was always a true, honest, sympathizing man. NAT TURNER was a great leader. He avoided the difficulty of all insurrections, viz.: too much system and too much organization. It was not till 1830 that he unfolded his plan to any one, and then only to his most intimate friend. On the night of the 21st of October, 1831, he sallied out, with a few associates, to his work of insurrection. The party killed fifty-five white persons, and added to their number seventy slaves. The foray failed because the depredators extended their work of violence beyond the limits assigned them. TURNER fled to a swamp and ere long was captured. When asked at his trial whether he was guilty or not guilty, he said, "I am not guilty of murder, but I am guilty of insurrection, and, so help me God, if I could live my life over, I would do the same thing again." He was permitted to speak to the crowd as he stood on the gallows, provided that he would persuade them not to revolt, but so scathing was his irony that the executioners gagged him. Mr. MARTIN then gave his views upon the late insurrection. He deemed the first requisite of such a movement to be a possibility of success. Had JOHN BROWN gone down to South Carolina, where on every plantation there are five hundred slaves to one or two white men, and taken five or six of them together, he would have been as fully justified as were our fathers in the Revolution. If he [the speaker] had the courage and martial talent, he would not hesitate to do just as JOHN BROWN had done. He would give his sanction to any movement that would break the chain of the suffering slaves. If it could be done by the sunshine of peace, he hoped that God would send that sunshine; but if by leaden bullets, let them be used. Any way to let the colored man have his freedom. In vain he had waited for emancipation. Let the free negroes arise and help Old JOHN BROWN. He wished the reporters to understand that he was not speaking for the Shiloh Church, but for J. SELLA MARTIN, and he cared not what it might cost him. Now was the critical time, when, before God and all honest men, three martyrs were to be tried in Virginia. They stood absolved of all sin, as did WASHINGTON, and it behooved all the colored people to remember that these men had jeopardized their lives for them. Prayer unceasing should be offered up for them, and if money was needed to carry them through the trial, it should be freely given. We ought to feel that JOHN BROWN is the noblest Virginian of them all.

The lecturer thanked his audience for their kind attention to his remarks. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

CANADA WEST, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the Rochester Democrat:

I notice that the telegraph makes Mr. COOK, (one of the unfortunate insurgents at Harper's Ferry, and now a prisoner in the hands of the thing calling itself the Government of Virginia, but which, in fact, is but an organized conspiracy by one party of the people, against the other and weaker,) denounce me as a coward—and to assert that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. This is certainly a very grave impeachment, whether viewed in its bearings upon friends, or upon foes, and you will not think it strange that I should take a somewhat serious notice of it. Having no acquaintance whatever with Mr. COOK, and never having exchanged a word with him about the Harper's Ferry insurrection, I am disposed to doubt that he could have used the language concerning me, which the wires attributed to him. The lightning, when speaking for itself, is among the most direct, reliable and truthful of things; but when speaking for the terror-stricken slaveholders at Harper's Ferry, it has been made the swiftest of liars. Under their nimble and trembling fingers it magnified seventeen men into seven hundred—and has since filled the columns of the New-York *Herald* for days with interminable contradictions. But assuming that it has told only the simple truth as to the sayings of Mr. COOK in this instance, I have this answer to make to my accuser: Mr. COOK may be perfectly right in denouncing me as a coward. I have not one word to say in defence or vindication of my character for courage. I have always been more distinguished for running than fighting—and tried by the Harper's Ferry insurrection test, I am most miserably deficient in courage—even more so than COOK, when he deserted his brave old Captain and fled to the mountains. To this extent, Mr. COOK is entirely right, and will meet no contradiction from me or from anybody else. But wholly, grievously and most unaccountably wrong is Mr. COOK, when he asserts that I promised to be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Of whatever other imprudence and indiscretion I may have been guilty, I have never made a promise so rash and wild as this. The taking of Harper's Ferry was a measure never encouraged by my word or by my vote, at any time or place; my wisdom or my cowardice, has not only kept me from Harper's Ferry, but has equally kept me from making any promise to go there. I desire to be quite emphatic here—for of all guilty men, he is the guiltiest who lures his fellow men to an undertaking of this sort, under promise of assistance, which he afterwards fails to render. I therefore declare that there is no man living, and no man dead, who, if living, could truthfully say that I ever promised him or anybody else, either conditionally or otherwise, that I would be present in person at the Harper's Ferry insurrection. My field of labor for the abolition of Slavery has not extended to an attack upon the United States Arsenal. In the teeth of the documents already published, and of those which may hereafter be published, I affirm that no man connected with that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken promise of any sort whatever. So much I deem it proper to say negatively.

The time for a full statement of what I know, and of all I know, of this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia from their cruel task-masters has not yet come, and may never come. In the denial which I have now made, my motive is more a respectful consideration for the opinions of the slaves' friends, than from my fear of being made an accomplice in the general *conspiracy* against Slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against Slavery, when there is a reasonable hope for success. Men who live by robbing their fellow-men of their labor and liberty, have forfeited their right to know anything of the thoughts, feelings or purposes of those whom they rob and plunder. They have by the single act of Slaveholding, voluntarily, placed themselves beyond the laws of justice and honor, and have become only fitted for companionship with thieves and pirates—the common enemies of God and of all mankind. While it shall be considered right to protect oneself against thieves, burglars, robbers and assassins, and to slay a wild beast in the act of devouring his human prey, it can never be wrong for the imbruted and whip-scarred slaves, or their friends, to hunt, harass and even strike down the traffickers in human flesh. If anybody is disposed to think less of me on account of this sentiment; or because I may have had a knowledge of what was about to occur, and did not assume the base and detestable character of an informer, he is a man whose good or bad opinion of me may be equally repugnant and despicable. Entertaining this sentiment, I may be asked why I did not join JOHN BROWN—the noble old hero whose one right hand has shaken the foundation of the American Union, and whose ghost will haunt the bed-chambers of all the born and unborn Slaveholders of Virginia through all their generations, filling them with alarm and consternation! My answer to this has already been given; at least impliedly given. "The tools to those that can use them." Let every man work for the abolition of Slavery in his own way. I would help all, and hinder none. My position in regard to the Harper's Ferry insurrection may be easily inferred from these remarks, and I shall be glad if those papers which have spoken of me in connection with it, would find room for this brief statement.

I have no apology for keeping out of the way of those gentlemanly United States Marshals, who are said to have paid Rochester a somewhat protracted visit lately, with a view to an interview with me. A Government recognizing the validity of the Dred Scott decision, at such a time as this, is not likely to have any very charitable feelings towards me, and if I am to meet its representatives, I prefer to do so, at least, upon equal terms. If I have committed any offense against Society, I have done so on the soil of the State of New-York, and I should be perfectly willing *there* to be arraigned before an impartial jury; but I have quite insuperable objections to be caught by the hands of Mr. BUCHANAN, and "*bagged*" by Gov. WISE. For this appears to be the arrangement—BUCHANAN does the fighting and hunting, and WISE "*bags*" the game.

Some reflections may be made upon my leaving on a tour to England, just at this time. I have only to say, that my going to that country has been rather delayed than hastened by the insurrection at Harper's Ferry. All knew that I had intended to leave here in the first week of November.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS IN RETIREMENT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS was expected to lecture in the Fraternity Course last night, but in a letter to the Chairman stated that he should not appear, not considering it safe for him to be in Boston just now. His present whereabouts was not stated.

The young people of Troy have formed a skating-club, for Winter amusement. Ladies are admitted upon the proposal of the male members, each one of whom constitutes himself instructor, if need be, of the lady proposed.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MOB LAW IN BALTIMORE.

The State Election—Three Persons Mortally Wounded—Numbers Shot, Stabbed and Beaten—Defeat of the Reformers.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 2—10 P. M.

The State Election has taken place to-day. In all the Wards of this city mob-law was uppermost all day; and consequently the reform vote is extremely light. Indeed, so impossible was it for a man of respectable social position, or of known sympathy with the Reform movement, to approach the polls, that the Reformers are, perhaps, justified in their assertion that the whole affair was a burlesque of an election, and that there has really been no choice. The returns, such as they are, had not been received at a late hour, owing to the number of officers voted for upon one ticket.

Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, met Sheriff CRESWELL in the street this forenoon and told him in decided terms that he was to be held accountable for all the blood shed to-day. As a Judge and lawyer he told the Sheriff he had the authority, and that it was his duty to interfere.

There was considerable talk of a Vigilance Committee on the streets.

The First, Second and Fourth Wards were entirely in possession of the rowdies, to the total exclusion of all who opposed them. The Police refused to interfere.

In the Second Ward a man named CHARLES BAYARD was shot in the hip.

In the Fifth Ward the Reformers were driven off at an early hour. A son of Hon. JOSHUA VANSANT was beaten for attempting to vote. A man, name unknown, was dreadfully beaten.

In the Tenth Ward, THOMAS MARTIN, the Reform Judge, was early intimidated and compelled to leave, and Mr. HINKLEY, who was appointed by Acting Mayor MAYO and rejected by the Council, was reappointed. The Reformers were entirely driven off. JAMES JEFFERS, son of MADISON JEFFERS, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by some Reformers whom he had maltreated.

In the Eleventh Ward, the stronghold of the Reformers, Mr. GEORGE M. GILL, made a speech at noon announcing the withdrawal of Mr. THOMAS, the Reform candidate for District Attorney. Dr. ROBINSON, of the Central Reform Committee, came to the Eleventh Ward polls at 3 o'clock and announced that the Reformers had been driven from every Ward except that and the Eighth, and counseled the Reformers there to withdraw to avoid further bloodshed; whereupon Dr. THOMAS, Reform Judge, retired, and the contest was abandoned. Previously the Reformers throughout the city withdrew, leaving the polls in the hands of the dominant party.

In the Twelfth and Sixteenth Wards gangs of rowdies from Washington, fully armed, were on hand aiding the Baltimore roughs.

In the Fourteenth Ward there is a desperate struggle. The Reformers resisted with arms. JOHNSON, a notorious rowdy, was shot dead with a pistol ball. Two other rowdies, named HARRIS and DUFFY, were shot in the legs. HENRY STARR, a Reformer, was shot in the leg. WM. SPRIGG, a Reformer, was shot in the arm and leg.

In the Fifteenth Ward, ABEL S. KYLE, Jr., candidate for Sheriff, was shot through the body and was carried home in a dying condition. He was reported dead at 2 o'clock, but lingered until 9 P. M., when he expired. GEORGE KYLE, who came to the rescue of his brother, was shot dangerously. A boy was also shot in the breast and mortally wounded.

In the Sixteenth Ward THEODORE WOODALL was badly beaten. Dr. C. RICHARDSON, a Reformer, was pursued by the Captain of the Thunderbolt Club, with a drawn sword. Dr. R. took refuge in a store, when the rowdies broke in the windows and tried to capture him, but fortunately they were not successful.

In the Seventeenth Ward the American ticket has an average of 860 votes, and the highest Reform vote is 24.

In the Eighteenth Ward the rowdies took possession of the polls, and gave the Reformers notice to quit. FELIX MCCURLEY, a Reformer, was badly beaten.

In the Twentieth Ward the rowdies knocked down and maltreated whom they pleased. They had a swivel on the ground.

There are numerous reports of minor outrages on the private rights of citizens in several Wards.

WILLIAM P. PRESTON, Democratic candidate in the Third Congressional District, is lying at Barnum's Hotel badly beaten about the head with a billy. The most reliable account is that Mr. PRESTON was assaulted at Gowanstown, in the Ninth District of Baltimore County. One account says he was beaten by an Irishman. It is difficult, in the face of so many reports, to arrive at the truth.

The streets are nearly deserted to-night, except by the victorious party.

The stores were all closed at dark.

The proprietor of the *Exchange*, having been threatened with assault, made a demand on the city authorities for protection.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 2—Midnight.

First Ward—American, 678; Reform, 86.
Third Ward—American, 1,491; Reform, 252.

The returns from Havre de Grace show an average American majority for Congress and the State ticket of about 60—a small loss.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3—1 A. M.

Fifteenth Ward—American, 840; Reform, 100.
Sixth Ward—American, 870; Reform, 220.

These returns are the average vote on the tickets.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 3—2 A. M.

The returns from the different Wards in the city will not be in for some hours yet. The Americans have, however, without doubt, carried the city by about 18,000 majority.

Three Precincts from Hoffman County give HOFFMAN, (American) for Congress, 228 majority—a gain.

Two precincts in Alleghany County give KUNKEL, Democrat, for Congress, 188 majority—an opposition gain.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Americans in Mexico—Murder of Ormond Chase—The New-Granada Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Mr. CONNER, the United States Consul at Mazatlan, is now here. He has obtained from the Constitutional Government several concessions of a commercial character, one of which is permission to run a steamer on the Mexican Pacific coast under the American flag. He has partially made arrangements with one of the steamship companies to connect with its line at Acapulco, thereby affording a direct steam communication on that entire coast twice a month.

The dispatches from Consul BLACK to the State Department show that ORMOND CHASE was most atrociously murdered in Mexico by officers belonging to the Church Party. All that was in the President's power to do will be or has been done in view of that crime. If more than this is necessary to protect the lives and property of American citizens in that country, Congress must provide further means. There is no doubt but the President will prominently present this subject in his annual Message.

The friends of the Constitutional Government think that it is highly essential that Señor LERDO should immediately return to Vera Cruz, in order to exert his influence toward the consummation of the pending treaty.

Gen. HERRAN, Minister from New Granada, is in the city. The prospect now is that the Republic will ratify the treaty as amended by the United States Senate. The Granadian Congress will not, however, meet till next February.

The Postmaster-General left here to-day on a brief visit to Charleston. Therefore, no definite action on the mode for carrying the mails between Portland and New-Orleans will be made until his return.

Judge BLACK'S rejoinder to Senator DOUGLAS' last will appear in the *Constitution* of to-morrow morning.

Loss of the Bark Dragon.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The bark *Dragon*, Capt. MCFARLAND, of and for Salem, which sailed from Zanzibar, Aug. 31, got ashore on a reef about 40 miles south of that place, and remained three days, thumping heavily.

She was got off and towed back to Zanzibar, Sept. 4, by the British ship-of-war *Clive*. Her keel was broken, stern-post started, and she was otherwise so badly damaged that she was condemned. The *Clive* was awarded $2,200 salvage.

Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The lumber of ASA PIKE in this city, together with three or four small buildings, were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss about $60,000.

European Steamers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 2—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamer *America*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 23d ult. Weather very thick.

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa* sailed this noon with 71 passengers for Liverpool, and 14 for Halifax, and $300,000 in specie.

The Massachusetts Liquor Agency.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

Hon. JACOB SNIDER has declined the Liquor Agency tendered him by Gov. BANKS, in place of GEORGE P. BURNHAM, resigned.

Fire at Lincoln, Mass.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

The Orthodox church, at Lincoln, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000.

SPEECH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.

Doctrines of the Republican Party—The Harper's Ferry Troubles—Interruptions and Replies.

BROOKLYN OUT IN FULL FORCE.

An audience numbering nearly two thousand persons persons assembled in Musical Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, to hear an address from Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, who, it was announced, would present his views upon the political issues of the day, and more especially upon the doctrines of the Republican party, and the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry. Precisely at 8 o'clock, the meeting organized by the unanimous selection of Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS as Chairman, upon the nomination of Mr. SETH B. COLES.

Mr. HUMPHREYS, on taking the chair, acknowledged the compliment briefly, and forthwith introduced the speaker of the evening, who was received with vehement applause, including three lusty cheers for "TOM CORWIN."

Mr. CORWIN said he perceived that there were a great many who would be compelled to listen to him—if they could at all—under very uncomfortable circumstances. But he was very sure—if they were sympathetic men—they could not feel much more uncomfortable than he did himself. [Laughter.] He had been accustomed, as many of them might know, to address popular assemblies for about twenty years of his life, and they must recollect that the audiences which he had been in the habit of addressing in the Western country, were composed of the most mixed and motley character, [laughter,] and he felt a little nervous at addressing himself to the people of Brooklyn. [Continued laughter.] He felt disposed, if they would tolerate him, to lay before them what he understood to be the doctrine of the Republican Party. He did not know what that doctrine might be in New-York, but so far as he had been able to inform himself, the grand fundamental doctrine upon which the party now rested before the people for its hope of success was very much the same in every part of the United States where they were tolerated at all. The geographical divisions between the North and South were not in accordance with the ordinary rules of geography. They comprised in the word North every State that does not tolerate Negro Slavery, and in the word South those States where Negro Slavery prevails. He had seen something of the origin of that peculiar class of politics denominated Northern and Southern. He thought he was at the birth of that unhappy division, in the councils of the country, filling a humble post, as a Representative in the Lower House from the State of Ohio. They knew that the great constitutional truth, which was the great fundamental idea of the Republican Party, was at one time the admitted doctrine, and the cherished policy of the men of the South, as well as of the North. The doctrine had now been advanced that slave labor would stand absolute, and that there was a difference of interest between the labor of a free man entering into a compact to perform labor by himself, and the labor of a man who was serving as capital in the hands of his owner. The idea originated in the increased value of negroes. If it had not been for one Yankee, this idea would never have arisen; he meant the inventor of the cotton-gin. [Laughter.] The consequence of that invention was a rise in the value of negroes from about $300 each to from $800 to $1,200 each. From 1833, then, began this conflict, which, if he might be supposed not to intend treason, he would say seemed almost to be an "irrepressible" one. [Laughter.] He hoped they would not understand him as having any affiliation whatever with JOHN BROWN. [Applause and laughter.] He had none. He remembered at that time that the people of South Carolina abandoned the ordinary way of carrying on their State government and called the people together to plan a convention. Their conviction was, that the law of the United States, then called the tariff, was unconstitutional; and they had resolved that the Constitution of the United States was a compact between sovereigns—a treaty; that when the stipulations of the treaty were violated, each sovereign had a right to determine for himself, and withdraw from the compact, and assume the right of independent sovereignty. Then came the question whether the Government of the United States could continue to collect the revenue within the limits of South Carolina. Their opposition rested on the opinion that the law levying duties upon merchandise, the chief part of which came from Great Britain, operated unfavorably upon the South; that it was favorable to free mechanical labor, but unfavorable to the slave labor of the South. That was the argument when it was considered a question of policy and justice. But, the Constitution had another way, and that belonged to the Courts. He thought this was the time when the irrepressible conflict began. The Northern men supported the idea that it was better to advance the interests of the negro slave labor of the South, than the white labor of the North. That was the trap into which the Northern Democracy had fallen. It was a conflict between slave labor in the South and free labor in the North, at that time; they knew what it had arrived at now.

Now it was said that the Congress of the United States had no power to prohibit the establishment of this institution of Slavery anywhere, but that the States in their sovereign capacity alone have the power to prevent that institution from taking root anywhere. He was one of those who had some reverence for the Constitution of his country—he was one of those "old fogies" [laughter and applause] who did believe that the founders of the Republic and the makers of the Constitution instituted an organisation which they presented to us and which they understood quite as well as we do ourselves. Although he had considerable self-sufficiency, he had found that there were other men who had brain as well as himself—[laughter]—none of them quite as much, trenewed laughter,] still, when his modesty was brought out, he was willing to tell them, as the expression was in Arkansas, that they were "some pumpkins." [Continued laughter.] He therefore relied upon what was called "long practice." It would be found that the very first law after the organization of the new Government in 1789, was a law that was entitled "For the Protection of American Manufactures." When they told him that that law was not founded on the Constitution of the country, he would tell them that the gentleman who wrote that Constitution was a member of Congress at the time the law was passed. He who made the Constitution read it, and wrote it, said that that power was in it. Now, the question was did not the author know what he meant better than any one could tell by reading it? He was not acquainted with the honorable gentleman beside him, (facing that much embarrassed personage with an humorous facial expression,) but suppose him to be the author of the Constitution, would he (Mr. CORWIN) not feel embarrassed to look him in the face and say, "Sir, you are such a stupid ass [suppressed laughter] that you do not know what you meant by these words as well as I know by reading them." [Roars of laughter.] They would not think that refined manners. [Renewed merriment.] Yet that was illustrative of the very controversy between parties upon that very point of the Constitution, as to the power of the Federal Government to outstretch its arm over the territory of the Government to establish this institution of Slavery. Every exposition of the Constitution, from the establishment of the Federal Government down to the year 1854 exhibited but the one result. And now they were told that that Constitution carried its panoply of protection over Slavery in every foot of territory belonging to this country where a State Constitution did not oppose its sovereign power. Did he who made the Constitution think that Congress had power to make rules concerning the territories? They had perfected the great work of the ordinance of 1787, and they recognized that ordinance in a new constitution as a binding obligation on the new government. What else did they do about that time? Indiana, then a Territory, (in 1803 or 1804, or somewhere about that time,) petitioned Congress to modify the ordinance of '87, to relax its vigor, and allow its people to have slaves, because, being a new country, it suffered under a scarcity of labor. What did Congress do? It declared itself unwilling to grant this relaxation of that ordinance, and one of those petitions was referred to Joan RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, who expressed them to the effect that though they labored under a disadvantage, it was a temporary one, for, their Territory being free, emigration would soon remove the necessity of employing slave labor. Had Mr. RANDOLPH been a popular sovereignty man, he would have said: I dare not interfere with the legislative powers of the Territory. But Popular Sovereignty was not born then. (Laughter.) Had he been a Southern man of the present time, he would have said: The Constitution plants Slavery in the Territories until it is excluded by the State Constitution. This Constitution, he thought, had been presented three times by the people of Indiana, and as often had Congress refused their prayer. In the year 1821 Missouri, a part of the Louisiana purchase, asked Congress for a State organization. Congress said to it: "Go home and expunge this institution of Slavery." But the treaty prescribed that the territory transferred to us by France should be admitted by us as the other States had been, and so was Missouri admitted. The region north of the northern line of Missouri, 36° 30', was regarded as territory, and was thought by this Congress in the year 1821, to be within its jurisdiction, and they concluded that it never should have Slavery. We know the history of that law. Monroe, a Virginian, and a slaveholder, was then President, and he was cotemporaneous with the men who had founded the Constitution. J. Q. ADAMS was his Secretary of State, CRAWFORD his Secretary of the Interior, CALHOUN his Secretary of War, WIRT his Attorney-General, and SOUTHARD his Secretary of the Navy. The very question which was now decided with such flippant indifference by every young lawyer of the country, and especially by every aspiring politician who had read through half a volume of *Blackstone*, was submitted to those men, and they decided that Congress alone had the power to make laws for the Territory of the United States. [Applause.] Now, he would ask his fellow-Democrats whether the people of a territory had an inherent right to make laws in defiance of Congress, or if the people of 1850 understood the subject better than the seven men who gave their advice to the Government of Monroe's day. If there were any such man living, he was past praying for—[Laughter]—and he would have nothing more to say to him. If he differed with them, he must regard them as stupid asses.—[Laughter]—and believe that it had pleased God in these days to raise up a man inspired to know more what they who wrote the Constitution did mean, than those writers did themselves. We had heard much of the march of the human intellect, and he (Mr. C.) supposed that most of his hearers believed in the Scriptures; at least he hoped they did.—[Laughter]—and we were told therein that miracles should cease. But if this Popular Sovereignty doctrine were a truth,—if it were true that, under the Constitution, the emblem of our glory, we were to take a nigger under our arm and carry him around.—[Laughter]—then God help us! The New Testament had failed. Miracles had not ceased, because that discovery could not be reached by any process of ratiocination. It was not to be attained by reason, but by inspiration. Congress went right along creating new territory as the tide of population rolled westward, and reserving to itself, in every case, the right, if it disapproved of the Territorial laws, to declare them null and void. In 1848, when Mr. POLK, a Democrat of the Democrats, was President, and when we organized the Territory of Oregon, he signed the bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. During all this time of which he had spoken, that is for full 50 years, all our Congress and all our tribunals, State and Federal, never did, it was now assumed, understand the Constitution, and it was reserved for the year 1854 to make out its true purport. His notion of the benefit of a written Constitution—(and it must be observed that written Constitutions were an invention of ours)—was this, that the Constitution, being written, limited the power of the people of every department of the Government, whether executive, legislative, or judicial. The intention of a Constitution was that there might be a fixed and stable rule by which the Government might know its just limits, and the people might know what they had to do. [Laughter.] He would secure to the South all their rights under the Constitution, even to the returning of a fugitive slave, because he would have to swear to support the Constitution of the United States. The fugitive slave law was not so bad as it was represented to be. It was not a good law.

A VOICE IN THE CROWD—Are you sure of that?

Mr. CORWIN—I am sure of it, Sir. If you bring in a justice of the peace I will swear to it. [Laughter.]

ANOTHER VOICE—He is a good Republican.

Mr. CORWIN—There was a law passed in 1793 exactly like that of 1850, with this exception, that the latter provided that there should be Commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for every county in the State to judge as to the matter involved in the case of fugitives from Slavery, but he (Mr. C.) thought it would have been better to have let the power remain as under the old law, with the State Judge, who, on sufficient evidence being given, should say to the master: "You have a right to your servant." But I say that if the Constitution allows this to be done why then it ought to be done. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. CORWIN continued, amidst repeated interruptions, which he answered with good-humored promptitude and no little effect, to discuss the question as to the obligation of obeying the law, even though it were a Fugitive Slave Law. He vindicated MILLARD FILLMORE, as President, from the charge of being favorable to Slavery, because, in obedience to what he considered to be the requirement of the law, he had signed the Fugitive Slave Bill; and paid a high tribute of praise to CLAY and WEBSTER, for whose memory he invoked the admiration of their countrymen for all time to come. It was almost 10¼ o'clock before Mr. CORWIN concluded.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL CADY.

Hon. DANIEL CADY died on the 31st October, at his residence in Johnstown, N. Y., aged 68. He was one of the oldest lawyers in the State, having been admitted to the bar in 1795. He served in Congress during one term, and was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State in 1847, but resigned in 1855 in consequence of increasing infirmity. The Albany *Evening Journal*, alluding to the circumstances of his career, says:

"For thirty years previous to taking his seat in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, he stood in the front rank of the bar of this State in extensive learning relating to the law of real estate, and in trials of actions of ejectment, he had no superior. Indeed, his contemporaries of twenty, thirty, and more years ago, yielded to him the palm, in this branch of the profession. In the department of special pleading he had few equals."

THE GREAT EASTERN.

She Fails to Establish New Principles of Economy—Great Eastern and Collins and other Ships Compared—France, Albania Visit—Probable Movements of the Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859.

My letters about the *Great Eastern's* trial trip, I fear, have been too technical to hold out any consolations to be popularly interesting, or persuade his error, I hope, in a matter almost twenty millions.

I would now, briefly, submit as a review of the whole matter, a few plain reasons why the *Great Eastern* thus far fails to establish any new and numerous facts in the philosophy of Ocean Navigation.

The cost of locomotion depends upon two principal conditions. First—The amount of power required, or, in other words, the ease with which the vessel moves, depending upon the shape of the hull itself and upon the speed. The measure, or rather the name of this condition, is horse-power. Second—The economical generation and application of that power—that is to say, the construction of the boilers, engines, and propellers. The measure of this condition is the number of pounds of coal per hour necessary to maintain each horse-power. Thus the speed and other causes of resistance to the ship are expressed in horse-powers, while the economy for each of a given horse-powers is expressed in pounds of fuel.

First, then, how much horse-power does the *Great Eastern* require at various speeds? The trial trip proved that at 14 knots this could not have been far from 7,000. The speed during this exertion of power was 14¾ knots, but the sails are known to be exceedingly able for at least three-fourths of a knot. Now the *Persia*, the Collins ships, and all vessels of their class, use 3,000 horse-power for the same speed of 14 knots. The midship section, (i. e. the mid area the ship would present to the water if sawed in two in the widest part,)—the section of the *Great Eastern*, was at the time not less than 1,300 square feet, which gives a little over four horse-power per foot of section. The *Persia* having about 2½ times less area, has a little less than 2½ times less horse-power, or a little less than four horse-power per foot of section. So the size of the *Great Eastern* does not diminish this enormous call for power—not a point. No matter how large or how small the scales, the power required is exactly in proportion to the section,—the shape, or the angles and curves of the hull being the same. This is too general a rule to require further illustration. "But the shape—there is the *Great Eastern's* advantage," says the enthusiast. Her shape is very like that of the *Persia*; the *Great Eastern* is 83 inches in breadth, the *Persia* 9 lengths in breadth. The lines of the *Great Eastern*, however, are the best, and will give her a fractional advantage. There are boats on the Channel of exactly the same shape as the *Great Eastern*, and one-fourth her size, built by Green, Blackwall. At a speed of 14 knots, their respective consumption of coal is very nearly in proportion to their areas. And there have been sharper vessels than the *Great Eastern*, so that she does not represent the most advanced practice.

Secondly—Does the *Great Eastern* show any improvement in the other condition of economy—in the cost of fuel for the production of this power? This being merely a question of engine and boiler construction, without reference to the resistance of hulls required, or to the shape of the vessel, it would seem that the engines of other vessels have for some time past reached a point of economy which leaves no room for any material improvement. Her engines and boilers are exactly of the old sort. It turns out, as nearly as was ascertained, the consumption was 4 pounds per hour per horse-power, which is less than the *average* of ocean ships. But it is not more than that of certain specially economical ships, and it is a far higher consumption of fuel than is now common for the best stationary and locomotive practice, 2½ pounds being considered an ample allowance in these cases.

"But the *Great Eastern* is so long, and on this, that *and the other*, that she will run far more economically at high speeds," say the believers in mere size, irrespective of experience and science. I would incidentally observe that she will never run at all at high speeds without some improvement in her steam-generating powers, for she can now make only three-fourths of the pressure required, at less than three-

steering gear. I have not yet seen or heard of any other considerable repairs or alterations necessary to the safety of the ship or the comfort of the passengers. The captain says he is ready to start at any time for an ocean voyage—that he considers the vessel perfectly seaworthy.

On the whole, I rather think the ship will leave about Nov. 1 for Portland. But my state of mind in reference to the great ship company's words and deeds cannot be defined as faith.

The great events of the ship's stay at Holyhead have been the visit of Prince Albert, yesterday, and that of Prince Napoleon to-day, if the telegrams are reliable. Prince Albert was not accompanied by the Queen, a great disappointment to the public generally. The Prince took a great interest in the engineering department. It must be an intolerable nuisance to intelligent men, like Prince Albert, to be tagged around in their excursions by newspaper flunkeys, who write to their respective sheets every remark that falls from the illustrious lips, as if common questions and [illegible] were so very miraculous. One of them says, with the necessary italics and points, that, after looking at the boiler-crane, his Highness asked how it worked?—as much as to say: "Bless my soul, his Highness can talk!"

If the Great Eastern does not go abroad, she will coast round like a menagerie till Spring. But I think she will certainly go to America soon, simply because the men who have so far controlled her movements are in favor of such a course. TUBAL CAIN.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Assassination of Anviti—Affairs in the Legations and Venice—Piedmont—Mazzini's Letter.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

LUGANO, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1859.

The news that the treaty of peace had been signed at Zurich is contradicted; but it matters little, as the Italians are convinced that a lasting peace can never be signed between Italy and Austria until the Alps, Nature's own barrier, divide them. I *guess* that the protraction of the Italian Question is beginning to weary your Italian sympathy, and that all the care and thought you have to spare from the San Juan business and the coming Presidential election, is shared between the Constantinople conspiracy, the Chinese [illegible], and the Spanish flag question in Morocco. The idea is gaining ground here that the cause of the American Consul's having received his passports from the Tuscan Government is his covert assistance given to the intrigues for the restoration of the Grand Duke. I sincerely hope these insinuations will be proved calumnies; in any case the Italians are too well aware of the feeling of the people of the United States in favor of a people choosing its own form of government to imagine that the Consul, *if guilty, acted at the instigation of his Government.*

Hitherto the wonderful tranquillity of that vivacious people has been undisturbed, but the late disastrous event at Parma has filled the public with dismay, concerning the Anviti tragedy. A friend of mine, who was traveling in the same train, from Bologna to Parma, sends me some interesting details. He says:

"The fact is much to be regretted, inasmuch as it will give a handle to our enemies to resuscitate the accusations of assassinations and anarchy to which the last six months of unexampled order and tranquillity have given the lie; but let the true state of the case be known, and the public will find other parties than the over-excited populace to blame in the affair. Carlino Anviti was one of the most unscrupulous tools of the late Duke of Parma, and continued his savage career under the Duchess; in 1852, under the mere pretext that the populace sought his life, he caused some fifteen citizens to be arrested, and without proof, almost without trial, two were executed. Not only was he held in abhorrence by the people, but was also execrated by his soldiers, whom he treated more like dogs than men. When the Duchess retired from Parma, he at once fled from the retribution which he knew awaited him from the people he had so barbarously maltreated. For some time nothing was known of him, but lately it was discovered that he was residing at Rimini, and great was the surprise that the Government of the Romagna, so zealous in the expulsion of republicans, should have unmolested that arch-fiend of reaction. I cannot help thinking that despite his disguise (he was dressed as a peasant) that he was recognized by two Parmesans as soon as he entered the train at Bologna. The bridge over the little river Enza is broken, and the passengers have to descend and cross the bed of the torrent in omnibuses. I saw two of them keep their eyes on this man, but without addressing him. They followed him closely, entered the same carriage on the other side, and when we arrived at the station of Parma they requested him to descend. He began to bully, asked them who they were, said he had taken his ticket for Piacenza and should proceed to his destination. 'Colonel Anviti,' said one of them, 'unless you come along with us quietly, I will tell your name to the people here and leave you to your fate.'

"He turned very pale but said not another word; his two captors accompanied him, one on either side, and conducted him to the barracks of the Carabinieri. I, who knew what were the antecedents of this man, could not help admiring the manner with which the two Parmesans kept their own counsel, and secretly hoped that the Government would not fail to make an example of the wretch, who certainly had no good reason for returning to that province, where he could only have come to conspire with the friends of the Duchess against the peace and wishes of his countrymen. About an hour after, as I was dining at my hotel, I heard shouts from the mob rushing past my windows in the direction of the barracks, '*Death to Anviti. Death to the traitor. Vengeance. To the barracks,*' &c. Knowing him to be in the custody of the Carabinieri I had no apprehension for his safety. But about an hour after the waiter came running in exclaiming, 'They've finished him up; they've killed Anviti.'

"I dashed to the barracks, but it was all over; it seems that there were not more than ten soldiers there at the time, and from the crowds still on the spot I should say that the entire populace of Parma had gathered there; the mob was in a state of phrensy, vainly the *citizens* had pleaded, harangued, threatened, *prayed in the name of mercy and of Italy that* the wretched life might be spared—the mob had broken open the gates and *the doors of the room where he* was confined, had dragged him into the street, and in a few minutes all was over. *They were promised* that if they would relinquish their hold he should be tried by Court-martial on the morrow, and some, it seems, were ready to give in, but the most ferocious cried, *They'll acquit him; they'll never hang him; the town is full of spies, full of agents of the Duchess; let's give them a lesson. Death to Anviti; death to the traitor!*

"And he died a traitor's death. The corpse was lying at an adjoining *café*. I did not see it; I am told it was frightfully mangled and torn. The perpetrators of the deed, and their name was legion, had a sullen, hang-dog look when it was done. I heard a man in blouse say to a group, '*Yes, you've done for* it now, we shall have the Duchess brought back by the French.' 'What did he come for?' retorted one of those addressed; 'he knew he'd be let alone, he knew he'd find his comrades.' *And another*, '*It* will be a lesson to the rest. We've only avenged Gonzaga.' *Gonzaga is the name of one of Anviti's* victims."

There is a gloom over the city that is indescribable. What will they say at Bologna, in Tuscany, in Modena? They will say we have compromised their cause! There has been a talk of arrests, but no one knows who to arrest; the soldiers say that hundreds entered the barracks at the same moment. Many letters were found on Anviti's person at the moment of his arrest, two double-barreled pistols, and a Papal passport. I have not seen the letters, but I am told that they contain important revelations; they are chiefly in cipher, and only the initials of the names are given.

Such are the facts of the tragedy. Every Italian with whom I have spoken bitterly regrets the event. All blame the Provisional *Governments for the license* allowed to Papal and Ducal plotters, while the slightest manifestation of *opinions more advanced* than those of the Governments, are punished with imprisonment and exile. All are anxious that *Piedmont* should take immediate possession of Parma and Piacenza. Nothing having been said about *them at Villafranca*, it is alleged that she may do so with impunity.

Bologna has at length followed the example of Tuscany and Modena. Since I wrote you last the arms of the house of Savoy have been formally affixed to the Governmental Palace—the Legations are governed in the name of the *King elect*—the passports and Custom-house lines between Piedmont and the Central Provinces are to be abolished, and the [illegible]. Three [illegible] be he governed by a single Senate, until the King should take formal possession, but an opinion was current that this would be a stepping-stone to the [illegible] Kingdom of Etruria. Despite the opposition of the Archbishop, a *Te Deum* was chanted at which the deputies, civil and military authorities assisted; and then the populace with common accord surrounding the Governmental Palace, met under the windows and indulged in their accustomed [illegible]. The public feeling against Cardinal [illegible] daily

even the few Piedmontese journals who used to defend him have turned against him now. Besides the thousand crowns a month to which he helps himself, together with seventy crowns for his carriage, thirty thousand crowns for secret expenses appear in his budget. And this, say the Bolognese, when Farini and Garibaldi are appealing in vain for the funds necessary for the maintenance of the army.

The dignitaries of the Holy Mother Church seem determined to try the long-suffering of the Italians to the uttermost. The Archbishop of Reggio, by refusing permission for the celebration of a funeral service for the volunteers who fell in the national war, and for the chanting of a *Te Deum* for the annexation of Modena to Piedmont: the Archbishop of Bergamo, who came off better than he deserved for similar misdemeanors; the Archbishop of Bologna, who decreed the commemorative service for Manin, carried the day; but, when the same worthy forbid the use of the Church on the 2d October for the *Te Deum*, the Government was appalled at the popular ire, and the *Te Deum* was sung in spite of the express orders of the Archbishop, who declared that but for the ancient abuse which made the church of San Petronio the property of the municipality, he would have locked the gates. It is lucky for these dignitaries that they are more the object of scorn than detestation to the Italians, else the consequences might be serious.

One must become familiar with this people, their modes of thought and feeling, fully to understand the perfect indifference with which they regard the proceedings of the Papal hierarchy. They look on the Pope, the Cardinals and Archbishops as an inevitable nuisance imposed on them for the imaginary benefit of the Christian world. The priest is for them a type of greed, cunning and ignorance—a grade lower in the scale of being than the *sbirro* or the *gens d'armes*, and that is especially the case in the Roman States. In Lombardy, before '48, the priest was decidedly the pastor of his flock, though he has sadly degenerated, thanks to the Concordat; still he is looked on with less suspicion than elsewhere. The exhortations or anathemas of the Vatican fall unheeded on Italian ears.

Garibaldi's appeal to the contingents returning to their homes from the Sardinian army did not promise them a long respite from military service. It is as follows:

"The hour for a fresh attack (*riscossa*) is not far off. The enemy menaces and will soon attack us. Turning to my companions in arms of Lombardy, I know that I do not speak to deaf men, when it is a question of combating the enemies of Italy. Therefore I expect you in the ranks, and soon."

In fact, the entire North is roused from the inaction of the last few months. The lethargy of La Marmora, the Minister of War in Piedmont, is the theme of the entire Italian Press. Lombardy is unarmed, and is impeded from arming; the Lombard soldiers returned from Austria are sent to their homes. Vigliani, *the Governor of Lombardy, who follows in the same steps*, is the object of general animadversion; but volunteers are hastening to the camp, and the loan for 10,000,000 francs, for military purposes, put forth by Farini, has been covered in a few days. Garibaldi's appeal for a million of muskets has met with the most energetic response. Cremona, honored by his choice, has sent 400 volunteers, equipped, to his camp, and the journals are covered with subscription lists. The emigration from the Venetian provinces increases daily. The *Ost Deutsche Post* laments in no measured terms the progress which *Italianism* is making in *Trieste*, the city most favored by Austria, the maritime rival of Venice; while the correspondent of the *Gazzetta d'Augusta* writes from Verona that "*the Venetians have made up their minds to drive out the Austrians at any cost; it is impossible to reason with any Italian on this head.* The Veronese show the greatest opposition. The chief cause is the vicinity of the Lombardo-Piedmontese frontier. The youth emigrate in masses."

A most significant fact for those who knew Venice during the Carnival, is the decision of forty-four out of the fifty-three shareholders of the Theatre of the Fenice, that it shall not be opened this year. Gregoretti, one of the Presidents, opened the sitting with a touching description of the domestic calamities of the ruin of the municipalities, and of the pending hopes and fears of their countrymen, which would render all manifestations of festivity out of place. The Government and the officials, together with the military, ardently desired the opening of the theatre; the former to convince the world that *Venice s'amuse*, the latter in order to amuse themselves, finding the captured bride extremely unamusing through grief for her lawful spouse—but the theatre belonging to a private company, the national feeling carried the day, and what Venice will be during the Carnival I leave those who have seen her in days gone by to judge.

Despite the 200,000 soldiers in Venice, Austria's attitude is one of bewilderment rather than of triumph. The Venetians have passed suffering, passed fear, passed sorrow. I have watched and lived in Italian affairs so long that I even doubt of immediate success yet. Something tells me that the cup of Venetian misery is drained to the dregs. Whether Piedmont and Austria go to war again in the Spring, or whether abandoned by Piedmont, Central Italy rises up in self-defence, when Venice is sure to join, I cannot tell, but I feel with Mercantini:

"Ah! childless will Venetian mothers be,
But Venice, our own Venice, will be free."

It is affirmed that Ratazzi is about to propose a law for the naturalization of the Venetians, and the following words are attributed to him: "The distinction between Lombards and Venetians has to be abolished, as that between Tuscans, Modenese, Parmesans and Piedmontese. *We are all only Italians.*" It will be a great protection for the poor emigrants, for by the Piedmontese law no *citizen* can be expelled the States or arrested without being put on trial, whereas exiles from the other States who are not naturalized are sent out *en masse* on the slightest pretence.

The Piedmontese are beginning to clamor for the re-opening of the Chambers, not so much for the internal administration as for the watch their deputies enable them to keep on public affairs. The Lombards, too, are impatient for the enjoyment of the Constitution which has been their ideal for so many years. They are sick of Vigliani and Mambi, and the late dismission of three of the first professors of the University of Pavia, has filled the public with indignation.

The Unione attacked the Governor of Lombardy with its usual virulence. The Governor replied to that journal, and *denies that he had anything to do* with the Professors. So much the worse, if he allows *bad deeds to be committed in his name with impunity!* The Tuscan Government is gaining ground with the public. It is asserted that a meeting was held in the house of the Marquis Ridolfi, the Minister of Public Instruction of the Representatives who voted the union with Piedmont. When all were present the Marquis rose up and said, "I swear on the head of my father, that let who will intervene to restore the ancient government, I will take my gun and rush to the defence of our legitimate votes;" and the Deputies, with one voice, replied: "We swear to do the same."

Mazzini's letter has been very favorably received by the Piedmontese and Lombardy Press. The *Diritto*, the first paper in Turin for talent, administration, and *national sentiment, quoting long extracts, says*: This is the frankest and noblest approach to a submission *of all other ideas to the idea of nation unity that has* ever been made by the Republican party, and hopes *it will be met in a similar spirit. The Lombardia*, the official journal, exclaims:

"So Mazzini, following Alberto Mario's example, offers an amnesty to the King if he will but make Italy one. It seems, then, that Gioberti (reversing Foscolo's prophesy) is right. In order to destroy the sects Italy must be created."

The official sneer is evident, but the affirmation is true.

The *Progresso*, the most advanced and daring newspaper now existing in Italy, noticing this favorable reception, commenced the republication of the letter; the entire edition was soon exhausted, and the last copies sold at 10 cents instead of two. The censor was silent and the Editor drew a long breath of relief when night came on, but next morning at the instigation of the French Police the sbirri appeared to seize the remaining *copies—not one was to be found!*

The Pro-Slavery "Revival."

Mr. J. D. Allen, a member of the State Senate in *South Carolina, was recently invited to deliver an address* before the citizens of Christ Church Parish, on the "*Revival of the African Slave Trade.*" *Being* unable to accept the invitation, he wrote a letter declaring his full sympathy with the movement, and his confidence in its final success. He also adds the expression of certain opinions on the general subject of Slavery, which are sufficiently novel to be worth reprinting. He says:

"The question is everywhere gaining strength throughout the length and breadth of our common country. The North is striving for the mastery and possession of the Government. This is natural. All sections will do it, have ever done so, and will so continue. They are intelligent, patriotic and wise. *As such I do not fear them.* They love the Union, and I feel confident that they will take no step which will force us ultimately to seek our rights out of it, in this question.

"Governments, like all other great bodies, move slowly, and cast their shadows before them. The Dred Scott decision is one of these. The Supreme Bench of the United States has, in defiance of Abolition frenzy, *established and declared castes in society*, enunciating the great fact that negroes, Indians and the tawny sons of Asia, the Caroline Islands, and the great groups of the Central Archipelagoes of the Pacific, cannot become citizens of our Confederacy. *This is progress.* England and France are evidently gaining ground in our favor by the Coolie system of the one, and the Apprentice system of the other.

"Hayti and St. Domingo are daily announcing verdicts in favor of Slavery, while the Colonization Societies of our North are in despair with their efforts to establish the equality of the African caste with that of the Caucasian, whilst their respective Legislatures are enacting laws from year to year for their expulsion from their midst; and in our own South *free negroes are voluntarily surrendering their liberty, and selecting masters for their protection.*

"The great object of government is the protection of property. Society first organized in its earliest conventional forms with reference to this object.

"This is the substratum on which all that is good and noble amongst men is erected, the great superstructure which evolves the splendid attributes of humanity, and establishes land-marks between men and animals. *Our Constitution everywhere announces its recognition of property in slaves, and binds our Government to its protection, without defining geographical outposts to its authority.* It must perform its duty. It must become the paramount behest of its mission.

"I am, with high regard, your friend and fellow-citizen, J. D. ALLEN."

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants near Fort Hall—Proceedings of the Federal Court—Important Evidence concerning the Parrish Murder—Mormon Complicity in Crime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP FLOYD, U. T., Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1859.

Within the last two weeks five emigrant trains have been robbed of their cattle almost within sight of the Camp. It is unnecessary for me to write the particulars of these robberies; suffice it to say that it is a well-known fact that we are surrounded by organized bands of robbers, and that both the army and the civil authorities are powerless to break them up, arrest their members, or protect emigrants. Emigrants cannot travel on any of the known overland routes from the States to California with any degree of safety either to their lives or their property, and it is a duty that the public Press owes to our countrymen to tell them so.

Another horrible massacre was committed on what is known as the Northern route on the 31st of August. I send you a copy of an affidavit of one of the survivors, viz.:

Nelson Miltimore, being duly sworn, states on oath that he belonged to a party of emigrants going from the State of Iowa to the State of California; that said party consisted of nineteen persons, viz., Edward A. Miltimore, his wife Catharine, and nine children, of whom the deponent is one; William Harrington and child, and whose wife is affiant's sister; Alford Hill and wife, Myron Clim, Nathan Titus, Hiram Marsh and Franklin Hubbard; that they started on the journey in May, 1859; that they parted company with Lorenzo Suber at the last crossing of Sweetwater, and went on the new road known as "Capt. Landers' Wagon-road." About 25 miles west of Fort Hall, this affiant was driving along the team in the rear wagon in the train, when he saw three men; they were Indians, or white men disguised as Indians, on horseback, coming up toward the train of wagons, through the loose stock of the company; that his brother James was driving on after them, when the cattle took fright and ran off on the hills at the side of the road; when this took place, his brother William, who was driving the wagon and team next before witness, stopped his wagon to see what was the matter, when affiant drove on and passed him. His father was with the wagon of William, walking by its side—his mother and the small children were in the wagon. These three men were armed with guns; and coming on up to the wagons. Two of them rode up to and were looking about the wagons; the other, who was the largest man of the three, kept off more from the wagons. One of the two who were about the wagons said to this affiant, "Where are you going?" He replied, "To California." "No, you are not," said he. "Well," said affiant, "we started for there, anyhow." We soon came to where there were two tracks of the road separating for a little way, when the man that had spoken to me rode out on one of them a short distance and said to his companion, "There are no tracks going this way;" his companion replied, "Take the other road," which he did; these men spoke good English, there was no brogue on their tongues, and from hearing them talk he would judge them to be white men, while their dress and color denoted them Indian, except that the one who spoke to affiant had *light brown hair*, and several of the party had beards; one of them had a long heavy beard, that he particularly noticed; after passing along for a short distance one of the men gave a whoop, when others commenced coming in sight from each side of the road; affiant counted fifteen and did not count all of them; he supposes there were about twenty in all; as they approached, one of the three got off of his horse and appeared to witness to be fixing the girth of his saddle, and remounted again, but very soon dismounted again on the side of his horse opposite to where his father was walking by the wagon, and taking aim on the shoulder of his horse, fired off his gun at father; but witness don't think the ball struck him, when another one of them fired and father fell; our party soon scattered and eleven of us made our escape; this affair took place on the 31st day of August, near sundown; three days after this we came up with a party of United States troops, under command of Lieut. Livingston, and he sent a party of nine persons to aid others to escape if they yet lived; when they returned they reported that they had found five dead bodies, and three are missing, including his mother; his sister, about five years of age, was found with her legs and ears cut off, her eyes gouged out and scalped. And further saith not.

(Signed) NELSON [his X mark] MILTIMORE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Sept. [illegible], 1859.

D. R. ECKELS,
Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

The foregoing is sufficient to convince any person who knows anything of the Indian character that the perpetrators of the deed were white men, for all know that Indians neither have light brown hair, long beards, nor do they speak the English language when conversing among themselves; nor do they show themselves when they intend attacking a company until they commence the attack.

The First District Court, Judge Eckels presiding, commenced its session at Nephi, fifty miles south of here, on Monday, the 22d of August. On the Judge's approach, at least three-fourths of the male population of the town fled, some say to avoid being summoned as jurors, and others, to avoid having juries summoned for them, or in other words, to avoid being arrested for their crimes. It matters not which of the versions may be true; it is sufficient to say that they cannot explain their absence by saying that they were afraid of the "soldiers," as they did when they fled from Judge Cradlebaugh at Provo.

The Court continued in session for two weeks, and during that time David Mackenzie, who forged Quarter-Master's checks on the U. S. Treasury, of which I gave you an account, was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years confinement in the Penitentiary of the Territory, and fined fifty dollars. The grand jury returned indictments against fourteen persons *for murder, but none of those charged were in custody, nor can they be found by the Marshal.*

The three prisoners who were confined in the guard-house here, charged with murdering the Parrishes, were in consequence of orders from Washington delivered to the custody of the Sheriff of Utah County, Mormon, for safe keeping, and were by him suffered to make a voluntary escape.

Nothing was done in regard to the Mountain Meadows massacre, in consequence of the refusal of Mr. Wilson, the Attorney for the Territory, to have summonses sent for witnesses before the Court commenced, although he well knew that it was three hundred miles to the scene of the massacre, and that no officer could go there, hunt up witnesses and return with them during an ordinary term of Court.

On the sixth day of the session, the Grand Jury made a presentment setting forth in detail the difficulties that Federal Courts have to encounter in Utah; it is too lengthy to admit of being copied, but the principal facts set forth are that there was no money furnished to defray the expenses of the Courts, either by the Federal Government or by the Territory; that the fee allowed jurors by the Territorial Statutes was seventy-five cents per day, and witnesses fifty cents per day, while board cost them two dollars; that the inhabitants would furnish them but few accommodations, even at the most exorbitant prices, a majority of their number having to sleep in coralls upon the ground and in the open air; that they could get but few witnesses before them who would testify; that there was no money in the Territorial Treasury to pay even the meagre fees that were allowed them, or to pay the Marshal for arresting and keeping prisoners, summoning witnesses, or for his attendance upon Court, and that it was the same in relation to all the other officers of the Court, and the presentment closed by praying the Judge to discharge them from further attendance. The Judge considered that to retain them longer would be punishing the innocent for the crimes of the guilty, and they were accordingly forthwith released; after which, the civil business having been disposed of, the Judge sat for several days as a committing magistrate, and during the time had two or three very important witnesses before him, inasmuch as the Mormon Church has labored hard to avoid the responsibility of the Parrish murder.

Alma Whitlock was brought before the Court on an attachment for contempt, in failing to appear as a juror, and upon his oath said that he had been a *member of the Mormon Church*, and had *undergone* an ordeal (meaning the endowment,) by which he had sworn to shield and protect the Saints whenever in his power, and under that oath he was disqualified as a juror, and if he in any particular was faithless toward a Saint, his life would be forfeited, and he did not believe the Mormons would hesitate to execute the penalty.

These facts need no comment from me when I have made a statement of things as they actually exist; my duty toward the public has ceased; it is for others to suggest and adopt a remedy.

Judge Sinclair started for the States, via California, by the last mail. I presume that Judge Cradlebaugh will join him at Carson Valley, and they will travel home in company. Mr. Secretary Hartnett also set out for home last week, and the week before Mr. Wilson, the Attorney for the Territory. Mr. Wilson travels in company with Mr. Hooper, the Mormon delegate to Congress. I learn that Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, will also start for home in a few days.

Gen. Stambaugh, the newly-appointed Surveyor-General, arrived at the city a few days since. I know not what political bearing his appointment is intended to have, but I hope that he is sent out here as the initiative to a change of policy in the Administration. He succeeds a good man, and I hope will prove himself equally worthy. I am told that he says the Administration knows nothing of the actual state of Utah affairs. RICHARD.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Improvement in Business in California—The Steamship Competition—An Earthquake—Mining News—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 7, 1859.

I am glad to be able to announce a moderate improvement in business since the steamers left on Wednesday last. Still, such large quantities of goods are sold constantly under the hammer, at a sacrifice, that the jobbers are doing far less than they should at this season of the year. The auctioneers are reaping a harvest from our glutted markets; and so it would continue to be for some time to come.

Great interest is manifested here in relation to the respective passages of the two steamers which left us on the 5th for Panama. Of course everybody expects the old line, with the *Golden Gate* on this side and the *Baltic* on the other, to outstrip the *Cortez* and its consort of the opposition; but the question is whether the former shall make the trip in five days less time than the latter, or seven. Any number of bets have been made that the *Baltic* would land her passengers in New-York in nineteen days, and that they would thus be in advance of the passengers by the other line at least five days. [The *Baltic* arrived at this port on the evening of Oct. 24, bringing the California mails of Oct. 5. The *Northern Light* arrived on the 28th; four days afterwards.—ED. TIMES.]

We had a fine shake of an earthquake a little after noon on the day on which the steamer left. The shocks (for there were two) were preceded by a dull rumbling sound, like the mutterings of distant thunder. The oscillation was from North to South, and the motion was more violent than that of any similar phenomenon noticed here during several years past. In some instances it shook the plaster from the walls of dwellings. In another, it rang the bell of an engine-house, and the crockery and glassware generally was set rattling at an alarming rate. People rushed out of high buildings to the streets, officers, lawyers, jurors and spectators suddenly vacated Court-rooms, and here and there some luckless *hombre*, more frightened than the rest, might have been seen legging it for the Plaza, where he would be safe from falling buildings and free from all danger, unless the earth itself should open and swallow him. This grand shaking up which Dame Nature gave us all, still forms an interesting topic of conversation.

Previous reports of the richness of the recently discovered diggings at Mono Lake, in the Walker River region, are confirmed. As an instance, one party of three men made $3,000 in four weeks, and then sold out for $4,000. The diggings are situated about six miles north of Mono Lake, upon two long gulches running into the lake. Some smaller gulches, tributaries of these, are also rich. A small ditch has been cut, bringing water to the diggings, and a larger one has been started by another company, who are about commencing a saw-mill for the purpose of getting out lumber for fluming. The prospect is that there will be a flourishing town there next Spring, though the season is too far advanced for any further emigration this year. A report had reached Mono, just previous to this party leaving, that new diggings had been discovered still further south, near the head of the San Joaquin. So says the Mariposa *Star*.

A correspondent of that journal, who claims to write from the ground, says: "One claim sold to Whipple & Co. for $4,000; one, for half share, to J. Shilling for $1,000. Many more, for sums varying, for shares only, from $500 to $1,500. Mariposa has a large representation here, mostly doing well; among whom are L. Vining, Mr. Dye and others. A large scope of country is open to the adventurer, and Mono is destined to be a great centre whence will radiate more discoveries. The ditch, when enlarged, will bring water into this locality in abundance, and next Spring the word will be, Ho! for Mono Diggings."

The miners are averaging $12 per day to the hand, under very unfavorable circumstances of a small quantity and bad quality of the water. The season is expected to close by November, when all mining will cease until April.

Officer Benjamin Brown, of the San Francisco Police force, was severely injured the other day by a Mexican horse-thief named Francisco Barrios, whom he attempted to arrest at the Catholic Mission, near the city.

A bold robbery was perpetrated recently in Amador County, at a secluded place. Raymond & Chasseaux, Frenchmen, own a ranch on Silver Lake, in that county, where they spend their Summers in ranching stock, making butter, &c. On the night of the 26th of September, Raymond was alone in his cabin, his partner being in Jackson on business. About 10 o'clock, he was somewhat surprised at receiving a visit from [illegible] Americans, who entered the house and asked for some supper. He not having anything in the house at the time, they asked if he had milk; if so, they had crackers, and could make a meal of these. He gave them milk, and they regaled themselves well, and conversed freely for about an hour. Then, at a signal given by one of the intruders, four revolvers were leveled at him, and he was informed that they were "on it," and wanted his money. He gave them $75, all he had at the time. The polite robbers were not satisfied, but required more; and, in order to force him to disgorge, they put a rope around his neck, threw it over a beam in the cabin, and threatened to hang him. He protested in such an earnest manner, however, that he had no money, that they took the rope from his neck. He was then put on a horse, tied hands and feet, taken to where the stock was, when the robbers told him their horses were worn out, and they wished to exchange them for fresh ones. It being dark, they were unable to lasso the animals at the time, so the robbers made a large fire and sat around it until morning, when they lassoed a mare and a mule, being all they could secure. They then bade Raymond good morning, after inviting him to go with them and be a *gentleman*, and rode off, leaving three horses in place of the two they had taken.

Gov. Weller has pardoned C. J. Farley, who was convicted in Sutter County, January, 1857, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

John McCabe, convicted at the District Court of Nevada County, October Term, 1858, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years, has also been pardoned.

On the 1st October three men were buried by a cave in the Eureka claims, on Juan Hill, Nevada County. Their names are Platt, Sullivan and Chandler. The first two were taken out dead, and the third was very *seriously injured.*

LATER FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 26th September. News from Lieut. Mullan's Fort Benton Overland wagon-road party had been received, announcing satisfactory progress. On the 4th September the road had been completed to a point on the Bitter-root Mountains, 21 miles (through heavy timber) beyond Cœur d'Alène Mission. Lieut. Mullan hoped to reach the summit by the 20th of the month, and the Bitter-root River, in St. Mary's Valley, by the 15th October. The line of the road has been examined as far as the summit by Mr. Sohon, who reports a good route. The work is now done in sections, and, when finished as far as the Bitter-root River, may be regarded as completed—for beyond, to Fort Benton, few obstacles to a practicable wagon-road will be met. The Indians are now friendly, and, apparently, have come to look upon the road with favor, and as an advantage to them.

Company D, First Regiment of Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Robert Johnston, reached the Dalles on Sept. 21, from Walla Walla, in seven days' *march. This company takes post at Fort Dalles*, under instructions from Department Headquarters. Lieut. D. McM. Gregg is attached to this company.

FROM KANSAS.

Democratic State Convention at Lawrence—Nomination of Sam. Medary for Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1859.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city to day, G. H. Fairchild, of Atchison County, presiding. The Committee on Credentials reported that at least twenty-one Counties, nearly one-half of the organized portion of Kansas, was reported to be represented by parties not living in the County. Leavenworth, Lecompton, and other towns, had sent large lobby delegations, and these parties were taken up and converted into Delegates for all the parts unrepresented in the proper way.

A spicy debate took place on a motion to defer the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Convention was nearly equally divided on this subject, but the motion to defer was finally carried by 35 ayes to 28 noes, and this acknowledged triumph of the Buchanan wing was hailed with loud acclamations. An unsuccessful effort was then made for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, but after discussion it was concluded that the Tecumseh platform, formerly adopted, was a sufficiently decided expression, and the motion was not urged.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor—Messrs. Hoopes and Stanley being appointed tellers. The parties in nomination were Gov. Medary, H. P. Denman, of Leavenworth, and C. K. Halliday, of Topeka. The choice fell upon Sam. Medary at the first ballot, the vote being as follows: Medary, 43; Denman, 27; Halliday, 10. Gov. Medary was therefore declared unanimously nominated, and a committee of three appointed to notify him of his nomination. He soon appeared in the hall and made a very neat speech, in which he said he thought the Republicans as well as Democrats had better vote for him, and they would if they knew their own interest. He took great credit to himself for what he had accomplished in restoring peace to Kansas, and referred to the late fatal scene at Harper's Ferry as in some way a catastrophe [illegible] he had rid Kansas of by driving away one of the rebellious leaders.

The State ticket was then completed, as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—John P. Slough, of Leavenworth.
Secretary of State—[illegible] P. Walker, of [illegible].
State Auditor—[illegible].
Attorney-General—Mr. [illegible], of Allen County.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—S. McGill.
Chief Justice—Judge Williams.
Assistant Justices—Robert B. Mitchell and Samuel A. Stinson.

After the transaction of some important business the Convention adjourned *sine die*. RANDOLPH.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A NEGRO.

The Leavenworth *Times*, Oct. 28, says:

"Some days since, the house of Mr. Lawrence, a farmer in Salt Creek Valley, was entered about 11 o'clock at night, by a party of six men, disguised in different ways. Their object was to carry off a negro man, who had worked for Mr. L. during the past six months, on pretence of his being a fugitive slave. Through the determined resistance of Mr. Lawrence and the opportune appearance of a hired man with a shot gun, the ruffians concluded 'that discretion was the better part of valor,' and left. Evidently they were acquainted with the premises, for three of them entered the old man's bed-room before the house was alarmed. They searched the house and were abusive, producing no warrant nor anything else to justify their conduct. Suspicion rests upon some Pro-Slavery neighbors of the farmer, as, in spite of disguise, the voice of more than one was recognized. The plea of the negro being a fugitive was acknowledged by one of the party to be a mere sham."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* gives the official vote of the recent election in Kansas, as follows:

For the Constitution	10,419
Against the Constitution	5,530
For the Homestead Law	8,788
Against the Homestead Law	4,772

LAW REPORTS.

The Record Commission.

CLAIM ON THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The People ex rel. McSpedon & Baker vs. The Board of Supervisors.—This was the return to the writ of alternative *mandamus* issued to the defendants requiring them to show cause why they should not pay the relators for work and labor done, and to be done, under a contract made with the relators by the Commissioners of Record to do printing.

The case has been frequently reported, and now came on before Justice Ingraham, on a motion to quash the return of the respondents and for a peremptory *mandamus*, on the ground of insufficiency.

The return set forth that at the time of the issuing of the writ, the relators did not have a certificate of the Commissioners of Record that they were entitled to the sum of $47,131 97, because the certificate was not signed by William Minor, one of the Commissioners; that the respondents had no money to pay the sum demanded, and could not pay it without a second tax levy; that the relators had not earned either the sum then asked, or the further sum of $193,000, claimed under a contract.

This return was deemed evasive and insufficient by counsel for relators, who now moved that it be quashed for that, and the further reason, that the return was argumentative, in that it went on to show that the relators were not in possession of a certificate entitling them to the money, because Minor had not signed it.

Counsel for the respondents objected to the motion to quash, on the ground that the motion could only be made on demurrer, and the time had elapsed for putting in a demurrer. The Court ruled that if the notice of motion to quash was served before the expiration of the usual twenty days, the objections of counsel could not prevail. Counsel admitted that the notice was served before the expiration of the time, but contended that the motion itself must be made within the time, and excepted to the ruling of the Court.

Counsel for the relators then contended that inasmuch as the return did not controvert the statement of the relators, inasmuch as it did not dispute the contract, and that as the contract was authentic and binding, the return was evasive and insufficient. Judge Edmonds argued these points at great length, and was responded to by counsel for respondents, who contended that if the Commissioners of Record had made improvident and extravagant contracts for spending the people's money, they could not be compelled to recognize the contract as binding, or to pay the money demanded by virtue of it.

Mr. Brady spoke with great power in support of the motion, contending for the same propositions submitted by Judge Edmonds. Decision reserved.

J. T. Brady and Judge Edmonds for plaintiffs; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for defendants.

The John-street Church.

DECISION OF THE COURT—REPORT OF THE REFEREE CONFIRMED.

The Beekman Fire Insurance Company vs. The First Methodist Episcopal Church et al.—This cause came up on exceptions to the report of a Referee in a foreclosure case. The plaintiffs sued as assignees of the bond and mortgage. The assignment of the bond and mortgage to the plaintiff was on its face an absolute assignment, without reservation, condition or trust. Under such assignment, and as the absolute, unconditional owner and holder of the mortgage, the plaintiff commenced this action of foreclosure, by the decree in which the whole amount remaining due and unpaid on the mortgage was to be paid to the plaintiff out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises—the defendants, the First Methodist Episcopal Church, making no defence, and putting in no answer.

The proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises were more than sufficient to pay the mortgage and the costs of the action.

After decree and sale, the defendant, the Church, applied to the Court for affirmative relief, setting up that the assignment to the plaintiff was not, in fact or in equity, absolute, but that the mortgage was assigned to the plaintiff as security for moneys paid and advanced, and to be paid and advanced by the plaintiff, to and for the said Church; and that the whole amount, which had been so paid and advanced by the plaintiff, was much less than the amount remaining unpaid on the mortgage, for which the plaintiff has got the decree.

This being admitted by the plaintiff, and the parties conceding that the plaintiff had so paid and advanced, at different times and in various sums, to the amount of $8,603 68, prior to May 28, 1857, and the further sum of $1,236 60 on the 11th May, 1858, these amounts, with interest, were ordered by the Court to be paid to the plaintiff out of the moneys arising from the sale, and the plaintiff claiming the right to retain, and to be paid out of such moneys, the further sum of $3,500, with interest, as a debt justly due and owing from the Church to the plaintiff, as assignee of Benjamin W. Benson and Wright Gillies, which right and debt was disputed by the Church. The Court ordered a reference to ascertain, as between the plaintiff and *the Church, to whom the residue of such moneys belonged, and ought to be paid.*

After paying the plaintiff the sums so conceded to have been advanced, with interest, the residue of the *money directed to be paid to the plaintiff* by the decree was about $3,800.

The Referee reports that the sum of $3,500 belongs *to the plaintiff, with interest from the 19th January*, 1858, and that the plaintiff is entitled to be paid that amount out of the residue of moneys remaining in the Referee's hands.

To this report and conclusion of the Referee the Church excepted.

Sutherland, J., before whom the case was argued, has rendered an elaborate and able opinion, deciding that the report of the Referee must be confirmed. He holds that upon the evidence the sum of $3,500, and interest above referred to, was, at the time of the assignment, a debt due and owing, absolutely, from the Church to Benson and Gillies; and was due to them individually, and not to the up-town party, or the Board of Trustees of the up-town party, of which Benson and Gillies were two. They had a right, individually, to assign to the plaintiffs.

The agreement of the 19th of January, under which the debt was claimed, must be considered as entered into between the Church as a corporation and Benson and Gillies individually. The Church, represented by Richard Keeping, President of the Board of Trustees, and Barton Wood, one of the Trustees, and who had been appointed a Committee for the purpose by a resolution of the Board of Trustees, entered into the agreement as the Church or the Corporation. Benson and *Gillies, by entering into the agreement for*, or representing the up-town party, or the Board of Trustees of the up-town party, acknowledged the down-town party, or the Board of Trustees of the down-town party, to be the Church Corporation, or to represent the Church Corporation. Both of the antagonistic divisions could not be, or represent the Church or Corporation, each to the exclusion of the other. The statement of the representative character or capacity in which Benson and Gillies entered into the agreement, must be considered as mere words of description of them as individuals, and as the contracting parties of the second part, and not as showing that they contracted as the agents of the up-town party, or of the Board of Trustees of the up-town party, who, not being incorporated as a party, or as the Board of Trustees of a party, were capable of neither suing nor being sued nor contracting.

The Judge further holds that the plaintiffs were competent to take an assignment of the claim in question. They are incorporated under the general act for the incorporation of insurance companies. By the act they are allowed to invest on bond and mortgage. Under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff having an absolute assignment of the whole mortgage, the purchase of the claim by them must be considered as an investment on bond and mortgage. They bought the claim and took the assignment, supposing that the payment of it was secured by the mortgage assigned to them by the church.

Report confirmed. Question of costs reserved until the entry of the order.

E. L. Fancher, for plaintiff; P. Y. Cutler, for defendant.

The Sharp Judgment.

THE COMPTROLLER'S MOTION TO REOPEN THE CASE.

Jacob Sharp vs. The Mayor, &c.—In this case, which was reported several days since, when on argument, it will be remembered that judgment was recovered against the City for damages amounting to $40,969 [illegible], in consequence of a defect of title to certain portions of the slip now used for the Wall-street Ferry. The Comptroller of the City now moved for an order to open and review the judgment, under the provisions of the statute of 1859, section 5, page 1,127, which provides that "whenever the Comptroller of the City shall have reason to believe that any judgments against the Mayor, &c., of New-York shall have been obtained by collusion or founded in fraud, he is authorized and required to take all proper and necessary means to open and reverse the same, &c."

Ingraham, J., before whom the motion was argued, has decided:

1. That the statute is not unconstitutional. It is not a case of an act which contains matter not embraced in its title.

2. That the Comptroller was authorized to employ other counsel than the Counsel to the Corporation. The right to make the application, and to employ other counsel therefor, depends on this fact only—that the Comptroller has reason to believe that the judgment has been obtained by collusion, or is founded in fraud. In the present case his affidavit shows this. It is not necessary for him to disclose what facts led him to this belief.

3. That the preliminary motion which is to compel the Referee to make a statement or case of the proceedings before him, and to furnish copies of the pleadings, papers, &c., made in the cause, or to compel the parties to furnish such copies, cannot be granted. Application must first be made to the Corporation Counsel for the papers in the case.

Richardson's Case.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE ADMITTED.

The People vs. Richardson.—This case was reported when on argument a few days since. It is a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out for the discharge of the defendant, who is held on a charge of embezzlement. Richardson is the individual accused of having instigated Little, the clerk of Winslow, Lanier & Co., to retain money of his employers, while he was sent to get it from the bank, and of having received it from Little and appropriated it to his own use, knowing it to be the property of the firm. As Little's age was stated to be under 18, defendant's counsel contended that the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained, the statute creating the offence being limited to the case of an offender above that age. The discharge was sought on this ground, and the District-Attorney met it with an offer to introduce additional testimony showing that Little was in fact upwards of 18.

Ingraham, J., has rendered his decision allowing the District-Attorney to introduce this proof, to sustain the commitment. On his producing proof that the correct age of Little is over 18 years, the prisoner is to be remanded.

Debts Contracted by Married Women—Liability of Husband.

Ellery vs. Malherbe.—In this case Mons. Malherbe was sued upon a purchase of goods made by his wife from Phelps & Co., who assigned the claim to plaintiff. It appeared that his wife has at present no property out of which a judgment can be collected. Madame Malherbe and her husband, although living together, carried on business, as was shown, for many years in their separate names, and in different places. About four years ago his establishment, for some reason not fully explained, was discontinued. Since then all the purchases have been made in the name of the wife; and among them the purchases on which this suit is founded. The plaintiff's assignors, Phelps & Co., not only charged the goods to her individually, but took her individual notes, giving for them a receipt as in full of the account. It also appeared that Mons. Malherbe had known and approved of the purchases, but had done so only under the idea that the goods were to be hers and the debt hers.

Roosevelt, J., before whom the cause was tried, has rendered his decision dismissing the complaint.

He holds that the notes in question were valid obligations of the wife, to be collected out of her separate estate, whatever that may be, and not to be enforced, as if it was his debt, against the husband. The complaint against him must, therefore, be dismissed. But as the question is one not free from difficulty, the plaintiff will be entitled, should he desire it, to an order staying proceedings till he can take the sense of the General Term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.—SUTHERLAND, J.

Wood vs. Wood.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

INGRAHAM, J.

Hyatt vs. Hyatt.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Harper et al. vs. Benge et al.—(Defendants' motion.)—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—(Plaintiffs' motion.)—Motion granted.

Freeland vs. Robinson.—Motion granted, with costs.

Benziger et al. vs. Gibson.—Motion for leave to serve answer granted, on same being served in five days, and on payment of $10 costs.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Burdell et al.—Exceptions to Master's report overruled, and report confirmed. Distribution ordered according to the report.

Wilson vs. Lyon.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Trophagen vs. Trophagen.—Report of Referee set aside and cause referred back to Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT.—HOFFMAN, J.

Gleidon vs. Stonewall.—Order of 22d October, 1859, discharged, without costs. Papers at Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS.—BRADY, J.

Hammer vs. Meyer.—Motion denied, without costs.

Court Calendar—THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 66 to 68, 70, 75, 79, 82, 84, 87, 88.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part I.—Adjourned. Part II.—Nos. 964, 1373, 2057, 2020, 2022, 2263, 2621, 2245, 2020, 2273, 2626, 1879, 2636, 205, 2374, 851, 2355, 2536, 1922, 2549, 2390, 2161, 2042.

THE WOOL TRADE.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York, during the past week, the demand has been fair. Purchasers, however, have not been disposed to pay asking prices for desirable lots. Hence, transactions have been restricted. The receipts have been quite moderate, having amounted to only 662 bales, including 51 bales foreign and 611 bales domestic. Of the latter, 100 bales arrived by the Erie Railroad, 19 bales by the Hudson River Railroad, 186 bales by the North River boats, 227 bales coastwise from Philadelphia, and 68 bales from Baltimore. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during the last four weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

Week ending	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.
Domestic, bales	965	677	958	611
Foreign, bales	264	149	649	51
Total, bales	1,229	826	1,607	662

Grand total in four weeks, bales........4,324

Sales have been reported of 130,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, chiefly at, according to quality, from 40c.@60c. for common to choice Saxony; 60,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, at from 32c.@50c. for No. 1 to extra; 1,000 lbs. unwashed mixed, Texas Fleece, at 20c.; 120,000 lbs. coarse to fine unwashed and washed California Fleece at 12c.@21c.; 230 bales Mestiza, part at 17½c.@26c.; 190 bales Cordova, mainly washed, with 150 bales unwashed and washed Smyrna on private terms; 60 bales Donskoi, part fine washed White, at 21c.; and 20 bales washed African on terms not ascertained. Toward the close, the principal buyers are moving rather cautiously, as they appear to anticipate some concessions from holders. These, however, are not inclined to yield.

In Boston, with an increased demand and a firm market, sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, with 665 bales Cape, Mediterranean, South American and East India, and 2,000 ballots Peruvian at full price. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston, from *Jan. 1 to Oct. 28, this year*, reached 40,133 bales Domestic, and 37,864 bales Foreign, against 27,246 bales Domestic, and 19,160 bales Foreign, same time in 1858.... In Providence, sales have been made of 19,500 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 33c.@56c.; 12,000 lbs. Foreign at 28c.@30c.; and 1,000 lbs. Cape at 31c. ℔ lb.... In Philadelphia, trade has been less vigorous, though prices have been sustained. The week's sales add up 153,000 lbs., including 3,000 lbs. extra fine at 60c.; 30,000 lbs. De Laine, 58c.@60c.; 2,000 lbs. Medium, 53c.; 100,000 lbs. No. 1 and Merino Pulled, 35c.@43½c.; 2,000 lbs. 3-8 blood, 41c.@45½c.; 4,000 lbs. Common, 40c.; 18,000 lbs. coarse South American, 15c.@20c.... In other Domestic markets, no important movements have occurred.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the *Nova Scotian* and *Arago* we have received advices from England to the 19th of October, four days later than the accounts given in our last. The English markets had not varied materially. Holders were very firm, and buyers were purchasing reservedly. Stocks were accumulating gradually.... In the principal German markets, less extensive transactions had been reported during September, owing, in part, to the uncertainty and feverishness in political affairs. Though the trade was in a sound condition, everybody seemed anxious to see the political horizon more clear previous to entering into heavy engagements. Stocks were ample, and the assortments were generally very good. Prices had not altered.... Accounts from Breslau, Prussia, to the middle of October, report a revival demand, with a week or two days, for nearly all descriptions, especially for lambs' wool, fine Polish fleeces, and Russian wools, both ordinarily washed and scoured. Prices had advanced a shade, particularly for lambs. The following rates had been obtained: For Silesian lambs at from 110 [illegible] 112 thalers, do. slipes 65@75, do. skin wool in bundles [illegible], do. refuse 72@75, Polish and Posen fleeces [illegible], do. lambs [illegible], do. refuse [illegible], Russian washed [illegible] ordinarily washed [illegible], do. scoured [illegible] thalers ℔ cwt.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 16 bbls. Ashes, 29,750 bbls. Flour, 20,250 bush. Wheat, 10,300 bushels Rye, 5,190 bushels Barley, 3,300 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Malt, 1,124 pkgs. Provisions, and 357 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, at $5 12½ for Pots and Pearls, respectively, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 1,020 bbls., including [illegible] bbls. Pots, and 412 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Have been in good demand, and prices have been sustained.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 250 bags Rio at 11c., and 300 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair request at uniform prices. Sales, 2,000 bales, part in transitu.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	[illegible]
Middling	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	[illegible]
Middling Fair	12½	12⅝	12	[illegible]

DYEWOODS—Continue in limited request at about former rates. Total stock 3,314 tons, including [illegible]

[illegible] ... State and Western ... remarkable alteration. A lively inquiry ... for State brands, ... Prices of these ... are well supported. Other kinds are in moderate demand at essentially unaltered figures. We have heard of sales of 15,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $4 75@$4 80; extra State, $5@..., chiefly at $5 00@$5 05; superfine Western, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 75@$4 90; extra Wisconsin at $5@$5 ..; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$6 30; inferior ... Ohio at $5 10@$5 25; round-hoop extra ... shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 60 ₩ barrel.

[illegible]	4 75	@	4 80
[illegible] State	4 75	@	4 80
[illegible] State	4 85	@	5 00
[illegible] Western	4 75	@	4 90
[illegible] Wisconsin	5 00	@	5 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@	6 30
[illegible]	5 00	@	5 35
[illegible]	5 00	@	5 60
[illegible]	5 40	@	5 75
[illegible]	5 00	@	6 75
[illegible]	5 00	@	6 75
[illegible]	5 00	@	7 50
Fancy to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50
[illegible] Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@	7 50

Southern Flour continues in limited request at former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good ... Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is scarce and quiet. Sales 300 bbls. extra, low to very choice, chiefly at $5 25@$6 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 30@$4 25 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 60@$4 80 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been sparingly offered, to-day, and small lots, from second hands, have been sold at $2 25 for Layer, $2 35 for Bunch, ₩ whole box. Other kinds are quiet at about former rates.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, partly for export, at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported of 31,750 bushels, including ... White Canada, at about $1 25; very choice White Michigan, at $1 50; do. Red do. (Winter—a small lot) at $1 22½; fair to good Milwaukee Club, part to arrive, at $1 12@$1 13; and prime White Kentucky, at $1 50 ₩ bushel. Corn continues scarce and quiet. We have heard of sales of 35,000 bushels, at $1 00½@$1 01 for Yellow Southern, 99c.@$1 for Yellow Jersey; $1 01 for White Jersey, and 90c., in part, for mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Rye is inactive and depressed, being now quoted at 84c.@85c. ₩ bushel. Sales 3,300 bushels. Barley is in demand, and is firm. Sales 8,300 bushels at 76c.@85c., for ordinary to fair State, and 88c. for fair Canada East, ₩ bushel. Oats are in fair request, including Canada at 44c.@44½c.; Western and State at 43½c.@44c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 38c.@41c., and Southern at 37c.@40c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 1,300 bales North River at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manilla has been more sought after, and sales have been reported, here and in Boston, during the week, of about 15,000 bales, part at 6⅛c.@6½c. ₩ lb., 6 months credit. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations.

Stock of Hemp in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1858.	1859.
American, bales	573	1,517
Manila, bales	20,089	14,211
Other foreign, bales	1,219	2,325
Total, bales	21,881	18,053
Russian, tons	415	450

LATHS—Eastern, $1 87½@$1 93 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in request, at essentially unaltered figures.

LIME—Rockland, 77½c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been effected, to-day, at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate demand, including common at $1 55 ₩ 310 lbs., at which small sales were reported. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. About 450 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 45c. for rejected, and 46c. for straight lots, ₩ gallon.

OILS—A fair demand prevails for Crude Whale, chiefly at 46c.@50c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 38; and Linseed at 54c.@56c., ₩ gallon. Other kinds are quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Oct. 31, sales have been made of 4,605 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35@$1 38; 940 bbls. Crude Whale at 48½c.@50c., chiefly at 48c.@50c., ₩ gallon. "The demand," the New-Bedford *Shipping List* remarks, "seems to have been supplied for the present, and the market closes without further inquiry. Stock of Crude Sperm on hand in the country Oct. 31, 1859, 17,926."

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31,'59	82,237	166,207	1,612,400
Same time last year	75,838	181,306	1,465,900

PROVISIONS—Pork has attracted more attention at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $15 25@$15 40, closing at $15 37½@$15 40 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, including Hams at 9½c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@8c. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied; sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls. fair to very choice, at 10½c.@11c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Beef is plenty and cheaper. The transactions include 270 bbls., in lots, at $9 50@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $17@$19 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive at 15c.@21c. for State; and 11c.@18c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at from 8c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs. at from $3 37½@$4 31¼ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPELTER—The demand has been somewhat brisker for Plates, here and to arrive, at 4⅞c.@5⅛c. ₩ lb., 6 months' credit.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after, yet have not varied in value. We have heard of sales of 370 hhds. Cuba at from 5⅜c.@7c.; with 4,600 bags Pernambuco, and a cargo of Manila, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—About 20,000 lbs. have been sold at 11c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in pretty fair request at uniform prices.

TIN—The movements have been restricted, though prices have not varied materially.

TOBACCO—The demand for crude is moderate at previous figures. Manufactured is in fair request, being partially cheaper. Sales during the month of October: 19,658 packages in 1859, and 17,412 packages in 1858. Stock Nov. 1, 48,623 packages in 1859, against 39,371 packages in 1858. The Messrs. [illegible] Brothers remark that: "Prices for the best and medium brands of 5s and 8s have receded from 1 to 2 cents ₩ lb., hence the market cannot be quoted as firm. The present stock of medium and better grades is well assorted, and very ample for the advanced period of the season, while inferior qualities below this standard are not in large supply. Grocers purchased with great moderation, and generally hold very light stocks. The active business season is drawing to a close; we must therefore look for a corresponding diminution in sales. The stock has slightly reduced in the last month."

WHALEBONE—Is inquired for at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@26½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 2,500 bushels Peas, in ship's bags, at 6d. ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Rosin on private terms; and 15 bales Wool, at 7-32d. ₩ lb. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 300 bbls. Rosin, at 3s.; 50 tcs. Beef on private terms; and (reported) 20 bales Wool, at 27s. ₩ ton, measurement. The latest charters have been: two vessels to Lisbon, with Lumber, on private terms; a brig from Norfolk to Rochelle, Timber, $4,000; also, according to the *Shipping List*: ship *Sparkling Wave*, 635 tons, to west coast Nicaragua, $16 ₩ ton; bark *Golden Era*, 443 tons, to four ports in the Pacific, Valparaiso, Callao, &c., $9,000; a ship from Baltimore to Rotterdam, Tobacco, 32s. 6d.; ship *Lady Franklin*, 1,083 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, one-half cargo at 17-32d., residue at ½d.; one, 190 tons, from Norfolk to Guadaloupe, Staves, $12; a Br. brig, 240 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., $1,100, and back from Inagua, Salt, ...; a schooner, 224 tons, from a Southern port to a Windward Island, $1,300; one, 1,1.. bbls., to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,100; a brig, 158 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,300; one, 215 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,700; one, 130 tons, same voyage, $1,000; one, 265 tons, to North side of Cuba and back, Sugar ..., melado 33c., and Molasses $3 under and $2 50 on deck; ship *[illegible] Bride*, 750 tons, to Hong Kong and Shanghai; a bark, 5,800 bbls., to Cape Town and another port; ship *Robin Hood*, to load for San Francisco, and steamer *Yorktown*, 1,400 tons, to take the place of the *Quaker City*, three voyages to Havana and back, on private terms.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A ... lathe, a planer, and other tools, in good order, suitable for a small machine shop. For particulars, inquire at No. 133 Nassau-st., office No. 22, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A twenty-horse power steam-engine, locomotive boiler and furnace, nearly new, and in good order, is offered for sale on account of a removal. It can be seen in operation at No. 30 Mercer-st.

LOW-PRESSURE BOILERS.—TWO TUBULAR steam boilers for sale, containing about 1,400 feet of heating surface each. They will be sold separately or together, and subject to approval after trial. Apply to W. F. MERRITT, No. 74 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN 8-HORSE POWER HORIZONTAL Engine, and 20-horse power locomotive boiler. Can be seen running at J. CORNISH & CO.'S, No. 99 av. D.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth and marriage, love affairs, journeys, law-suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, &c. ... Mrs. R. is the same lady who formerly resided in Wooster-st., near Amity. If you wish to have true information, then remember her residence, No. 43 Christopher-st. Her fees are reduced—for ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen, 50 cents.

NO. 2—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the names of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. ... , above ...-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a competent young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; cuts and fits children's dresses in neatest style; knows how to use Grover & Baker's sewing machine; very best City reference given. Call at No. 14? East ...-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., for two days. No objection to a little light chamberwork.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as plain cook, washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing; is willing to go in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 288 Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, THOROUGHLY acquainted with her business in all its branches, including soups, jellies, game, &c., with the best of City reference, and a first-class chambermaid with the best of reference from her last place, want situations. Apply at Nos. 23 and 24 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 149 1st-av., between 9th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of children or take entire charge of a baby, or to do light chamberwork or sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 East 48th-st., two doors from 2d-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and pastry, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is a good baker of bread, cake and pastry. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 142 1st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived nine years in one family, to whom she will refer, if required; has no objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to wait on a lady; good reference given by her present employer. Apply at No. 109 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to take care of grown children and do plain sewing and embroidering. No objection to travel with a family South or to California. Has five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or to do kitchen work of a small family. Good City reference from her last place, where she was six years. Apply over liquor-store, 2d floor, corner of Hudson and York-sts., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to go to New-Orleans, as nurse or chambermaid; can do general housework; best of reference. May be seen on application to Fairbanks & Co., No. 189 Broadway, or at No. 244 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. 361 2d-av., in the fancy-store, between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family as good cook, washer and ironer; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOtel or boarding-house; a respectable woman who understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands pastry; lived three years in her last situation. Good City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 22 King-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, poultry and game; has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of an old lady or do chamberwork and sewing; can produce five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, by a middle-aged Protestant woman; will assist with washing and ironing; has six years reference from last place as to character and respectability. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid, or to do light chamberwork and sew; can do up fine muslin in a superior manner; has lived in her last place eight years. Address No. 1 East 21st-st., up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A young English woman; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., [illegible] second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] young woman as plain seamstress; is willing to nurse a lady or go traveling with a lady; has six years' reference. Can be seen at No. 1,016 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as seamstress, can make and fit children's clothes, and the other to do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork; both willing to make themselves useful. Inquire at No. 17 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as nurse or seamstress; would like to travel with a family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her chambermaid, either as chambermaid and sewer, or to help in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 458 7th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of meat, pastry and jellies, and is an excellent baker; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 186 14th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; she is an excellent cook; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 97 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Can furnish the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 83 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, OF LONG experience, a situation in a private family as cook; is perfectly competent, and can come well recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 184 7th-av. near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at No. 69 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, who can be well recommended, as chambermaid and to do sewing. Apply at No. .. West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A young woman. Good City reference from her last place. Understands all branches of cooking. Apply at No. 145 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A steady respectable woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or to do fine washing and plain sewing. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 198 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY PROTESTant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; good references can be given. Call at No. 29 East 22d-st., corner 3d-av. Can be seen till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 31 Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman; is a good cook and excellent baker. No one need apply but a small family; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply 171 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS six years' City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESpectability desires a situation as companion to a lady, or governess to children, or would accept a situation as housekeeper. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 26 North Moore-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

FAMILIES WANTING PROTESTANT SERvants with good recommendations, will please call at the Employment Agency of the P. E. Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., where they will always find English, Irish, Scotch and Americans on hand, such as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and waiters.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 139 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

NOW DISENGAGED AT THE SERVANTS' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., a large number of well-recommended servants in all capacities; a Protestant cook, a Protestant nurse, and a French nurse want situations. Also, several coachmen and waiters are disengaged and ready for situations.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French and German languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOmen, situations; one as cook, who understands pastries, soups, poultry, game, boning, larding, baking, &c.; has the best of City references. The other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 214 East 20th-st., first floor, east of 1st-av.; has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO GO IN THE COUNtry, by a willing and obliging young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework; understands cooking, baking bread, biscuit, and milk and butter, &c.; is a neat washer and ironer. Good reference. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress in a private family; has lived in a first-class family for three years; understands her business thoroughly. Has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as seamstress and dressmaker, and to wait on young ladies; would have no objection to go South; would be found an acquisition by any lady who may engage her. Call at her present situation, No. 19 West 26th-st., or No. 1,016 Broadway in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A CAPABLE nurse, in a private family; can take charge of an infant or grown child; can do plain sewing, and has no objection to go South. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 London-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion. She thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and is a good baker. The best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR GERMAN YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate cook, good washer and ironer, and excellent baker; has no objection to do general housework in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman who can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can do general housework; can bring good recommendation. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 136 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONAL cook in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; good City references given. Call at No. 76 West 24th-st., second door from 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MOST OBLIGING PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain cook, and an excellent laundress; has no objection to take care of children, and do sewing. Call for two days, at 285 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a small private family, or as chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress alone; understands fluting, &c.; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 118 7th-av., 4th floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to take care of a child; the best of City references given from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 197 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family or nice boarding house, by a neat, competent woman, with good City reference. Call, or address MARY, at No. 69 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTABLE German woman wants a situation as cook, housekeeper, or nurse; best of City reference. Apply at No. 5 Hall-place, between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid, or would do washing. Has two years' reference. Call at No. 258 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; understands all kinds of game and pastry. Call at No. 163 Avenue A, third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of game and pastry. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 148 3d-av., in store.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WANTS a situation as seamstress, and to wait on grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 329 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as waitress and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at 397 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this, with all the necessary recommendations required. Address to 654 Broadway, or C. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

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WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, with a wife and child, a situation; or would take charge of a few green houses in this City for the Winter; can be highly recommended. Address FLORIST, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly, and can give the best of City references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. L. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter or clerk; understands something about book-keeping. Can give good City references. Salary not as much of an object as a good situation. Address F. H. C., No. 289 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE married man, as coachman; he is a good driver and understands the management of horses; he is willing to make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address a note to M. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended. A note addressed to A. C., care of Mr. B. Corwin, No. 811 Broadway, will receive due attention, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY A REspectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS WAITer in a private family; an active and capable man, who perfectly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at, or address C. B., No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter or coachman; would make himself useful; best of reference from his last employer. Address GEORGE, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen at Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by an Englishman; is a single man, with good City references. Address WAITER, grocery-store, No. 601 Houston-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant salesman or light porter in a dry goods or clothing store; references satisfactory. Address J. H. J., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 12 Washington square for two days.

DRUGGIST.—THE ADVERTISER, A THOROUGH chemist and pharmaceutist, as well as graduate of medicine, desires to obtain a position in the capacity of buyer or salesman with a wholesale establishment; or would open and take charge of a branch retail store in connection with a house now in operation; has had a large experience, and can fully satisfy any party as to his ability and integrity. Address M. D., Box No. 71 Lower Post-office.

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WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AND INtroduce druggists' articles; must be of pleasing address and have knowledge of the drug trade and experience in trading. To an energetic, go-ahead young man this is a first-rate opportunity. Address, with reference, DRUGGIST, *Herald* Office.

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WANTED—AN OUT-DOOR CLERK.—A MIDDLE-aged American, of character, energy, and direct City references, and who is accustomed to regular business habits. Address, stating last place of business and present residence, N. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY SERVANT GIRL, TO cook and do general housework in a small family; must understand cooking, be an excellent washer and ironer, and have good references. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 203 2d-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO CANVASS this City for advertisements, to whom a fair salary will be given. Apply, between 12 and 1 o'clock, to G. M. MIRRIELEES & CO., Room No. 14, No. 10 Exchange-place.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT NO. 12 GAY-st., between Waverley-place and Christopher-st., a smart boy to flute lace and go errands. Must have a good character, and understand the City. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers', Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMily, a short distance in the country, a young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; a comfortable, quiet home for a steady girl; no other need apply; wages, $6 or $8. Address Am. Am., Box No. 143 *Times* Office, stating where she may be seen on Friday, the 4th inst.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIFTY YOUNG ladies to do light work for a few days. Apply, to-day, at No. 178 West 30th-st., three doors east of 8th-av.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FRANCAISE POUR soigner un enfant de quatre ans et pour coudre. Il est nécessaire qu'elle parle un peu l'Anglais. S'adresser au coin sud ouest du 5-ème av. et 36-ème rue avant midi.

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BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE and one or two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. House has modern improvements and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 150 West 37th-st.
DR. WINTERS.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home, in a pleasant locality, by applying at the corner of 57th-st. and 1st-av.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., four doors below 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family, within two minutes' walk of South or Wall st. ferries, would take three or four boarders—single gentlemen preferred. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 30 Jerolemon-st., Brooklyn.

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BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board for families and single gentlemen, may be had at Mrs. MACKIE'S, No. 31 9th-st.

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E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (foreigner) wishes to find accommodations in a strictly private family, where he would enjoy the comforts of a home. Location between 8th-st. and Union square. References given and required. Address R. A., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and wife, one child one year old, with nurse; want one room and bed-room. Location between Canal-st. and Abingdon-square, and west of Broadway. Address JOHN W. SMITH, No. 291 Washington-st., stating terms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen may be accommodated with a front room in a private family upon moderate terms; the location is very desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. ferry. Inquire at No. 100 Liberty-st., up stairs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room to let with board, to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a private family. Gas, bath, &c., in the house. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ACcommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be had in a pleasant situation, near Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—BY a gentleman, his wife and one child, in a private family of refinement; terms must be moderate; references given and required. Address Box No. 3,133 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, in a private family; location west of 7th-av., between 14th and Grove sts. Address, stating location and terms, T. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, furnished, with board, may be engaged in a small private family at No. 292 Henry-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with board, a large handsome room on the second story, either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a smaller room for single gentlemen. The location is one of the pleasantest and most eligible in Brooklyn. Apply at No. 100 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts. References required.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE BOARD in a family or school, where two or three hours' tuition in the day would be received as an equivalent; she would not object to instructing a lady whose early education had been neglected; she teaches the usual English branches and the rudiments of French; references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 160 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house between 4th and 14th sts., a few doors West of Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room on second floor, having gas, hot and cold water, furnace register, &c., to a single gentleman. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, J. S. T., Box No. 465 lower Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-FIRST-st., near 6th-av., can accommodate a gentleman and wife with board and a suite of well-furnished front rooms, on second floor, containing all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs.—Two nicely-furnished rooms, suitable for a party of gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife; house first-class; location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND DEsirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; for single gents or gentleman and wife. The house has all the modern improvements and is pleasantly located. Apply at No. 294 Henry-st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, NO. 19 Union-place, (Broadway, above 15th-st.,) fronting on the Park; have all the modern improvements, gas, closets, &c. This is a very desirable location. Private table if desired. References given and required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

APARTMENTS ON FIRST OR SECOND floor wanted for the Winter, by a family consisting of two grown persons, three children and two women servants, with parlor and private table. Address T., Box No. 2,904 Post-office, with particulars.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let the entire second floor, rooms separate or together; would board a small party, if required; fine location; references exchanged. Apply at No. 150 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, BOARD IN A PRIvate family; an early dinner, and location between 6th and 4th avs., preferred. Address H. Y. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

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for the manufacture of KEROSENE, and also proprietors of the trade-mark "Kerosene," and dealers are hereby notified that any infringements of either will be vigorously prosecuted.
The NEW-YORK KEROSENE can be had of all the Wholesale Druggists, Oil-dealers, Grocers, leading dealers in Camphene, &c., and Lamp Dealers.
N. B.—Parties ordering from New-York houses, that have issued our Trade-Mark Circular, can rely on getting the genuine article, as their orders are all shipped from the Central Depot of the Company.
NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
AUSTEN, Agent, No. 33 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK KEROSENE OIL
PURE AND UNADULTERATED.
All orders shipped
DIRECT FROM THE DEPOT OF THE COMPANY.
AARON SEELEY,
Distiller of Camphene, Alcohol and Burning Fluid,
No. 32 Burling-slip,
New-York.

COAL OIL.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that makes a first quality article. This will be sold low to close the consignment. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HAT AND FUR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of the finest openings in the City for a practical Hatter of small means. The store is newly fitted up in a very tasty manner, and in one of the very best locations up town, doing a fine, prosperous trade. The place is sold in consequence of a change in business, which will be explained satisfactorily by applying at No. 487 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery and commission house, thoroughly established. A general or special partner with $25,000, to take the place of a partner who will retire December 1. Address H. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$4,000.—A PARTY DESIROUS OF A good paying business, established permanent and safe, can find such a one by addressing C. A. & CO., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, with name, &c. Every satisfaction given upon an interview.

WANTED—A CIGAR AND LIQUOR STORE LOcated on or very near Broadway. Will buy the stock if well established, or will take the store. Rent to be moderate. Call or address VAN ALLEN, No. 313 5th-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $20,000, in a pleasant, agreeable business, with a large trade already established. Address V. B., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 61 Fulton-st., N. Y.

409 [illegible] 409
[illegible] CLOAKS.
H. EDGERTON'S, No. 409 Canal-st.
During the past week, is truly elegant.
THIS MAGNIFICENT STOCK
Contains all the various styles of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
FINE CASTOR BEAVERS.
FINE DOESKIN BEAVERS.
FINE TRICOT BEAVERS.
CLOTH CHESTERFIELDS.
FINE CLOTH BURNOUS,
Together with a general assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Purchasers will find an assortment unsurpassed, and the quality of goods second to
NONE IN THE CITY.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 20 AND 22 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

CLOAKS.
A most beautiful assortment of cloaks, consisting of the
LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
Also, some very rich goods in black and plain Velvets.

SHAWLS.
Just received, a splendid lot of
SCOTCH AND MIDDLESEX LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
CAMELS' HAIR AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
Far below regular prices.
HOWARD, LAMBERT & CO.
No. 326 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
We have received, per
STEAMER PERSIA,
A large shipment
of NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS,
Which, together with
OUR REGULAR STOCK,
We offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway,
Will open, on MONDAY, Oct. 31,
1,000 pieces
ELEGANT FALL SILKS.
Extra quality,
At $1 per yard,
Worth $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.

AT G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY,
SILK ROBES,
400 BROCHE TWO FLOUNCED ROBES.
Only $25,
Reduced from $40.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER'S
Annual Sale of
PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS
is a temptation at
..c., 50c. and 75c. per bunch.
SOIREE COIFFURES and BOUQUETS, $1 00 the set.
Not only do we surrender profits, but a considerable item in actual cost, to tempt the economical and thus enable us to remove a redundant stock.

CARPETINGS:
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK-FINISHED OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 324 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.
SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

REAL LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a large and beautiful assortment of NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES of their own importation.
BLACK LACE—Veils, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes, Shawls and Flouncings.
POINT LACE—Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Scarfs, Shawls and Flouncings.
TRIMMING LACES of every make and width.
J. G. & CO. invite special attention to their magnificent selection of
PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS,
Comprising all the latest novelties of the season.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES,
JUST OPENED, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 363 and 365 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS AND VELOUR OTTOMANS,
Of the latest Paris styles.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

SKIRTS — WOVEN SKIRTS — TWELVE springs $1 25; 14 springs $1 50; and 17 springs $2. Dealers supplied with 12 springs, $10 per doz.; 15 springs, $12; and 17 springs, $15 per doz. Old skirts made over equal to new at HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK in this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

FURS.

NOTICE—FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
AT WHITE'S,
No. 216 Broadway—Barnum's Museum.
G. W. WHITE will open this day
H. B. SABLES, MINK, STONE MARTEN,
FITCH, SQUIRREL and FRENCH MINK,
made into MANTILLAS, HALF CAPES, PELERINES,
VICTORINES, MUFFS and CUFFS,
all manufactured expressly for my establishment.
First-class and warranted.
WHITE,
No. 216 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

MINK, MINK, MINK.
FURS, FURS, FURS.
A specialty with the subscriber, who has the choicest stock in the City. J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

A SPECIALTY IN MINK.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
My stock is large and well assorted in Fine Mink, made of choice Skins, unequaled for beauty and cheapness.
A large stock of Children's Furs in every variety.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS.
EURICH & BUCKNER (importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of
SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c.,
which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE LAIGHT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The ordination of Rev. J. GOBLE, Missionary to Japan, will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Drs. DOWLING, WESTON, ARMITAGE, BROWN, REMINGTON, HUSBANDS, and others, are expected to take part in the services. The Japanese converts will be present, in his native costume. Come early and enjoy the great occasion.

The New-York Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Parkhurst, Nassau and Beekman streets.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the 1st and 15th of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents by single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," City-Hall Place, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARBLE HEART.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Boots.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—FAIR MAID OF THE GREEN TREE—GOING TO RIGA.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—JEAN DE SOT—LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Eliza; or, THE MADD CHAS—SWEET SWAINE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: JOHN JOHNS. Evening—FAUX PAS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—DISSOLVING VIEWS—JOURNEY THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOPE CHAPEL—WARREN'S STATUA.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAINTINGS.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.—TWO PAINTINGS BY ROSA BONHEUR.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 296 Canal-street—Free admission.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Southampton on the 25th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her advices have been anticipated.

Our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern* sums up his reasons for concluding that the monster ship fails to establish any new facts in the philosophy of Ocean Navigation. Premising that the cost of locomotion depends on the amount of power required, and on the economical generation and application of that power, he inquires how much horse power the *Great Eastern* demands. Her size, he asserts, does not give her any appreciable advantage over other vessels, although she gains a little from her sharpness. Then, as her boilers and engines are precisely of the old sort, it is impossible that there should be much economy of fuel. It seems to be also an established fact, that her sails cannot assist her as much as they would were she exclusively a screw steamer, as they interfere to some extent with the free operation of the paddle-wheels. At high speed they would be of little assistance. He regards her, however, as to some extent a mechanical success, and believes that, if she can be filled, upon long voyages she will pay, although the anticipated commercial advantages may not be realized. Our correspondent at the time of writing was still of the opinion that the vessel would leave for this country on the 1st inst. The official action which fixed this as the day of sailing had not been rescinded. Prince ALBERT and Prince NAPOLEON had both been indulging their curiosity in visiting the vessel.

The British steamer *Kersak*, from Havana on the 25th, and Nassau, N. P., on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. From the latter place we learn of disasters to American shipping during the late stormy weather. The New-York bark, *Augusta Meghee*, ran ashore on New-Providence Island, but after taking out her cargo she was not found to be seriously injured.

Our San Francisco correspondent writes, under date of Oct. 7, that business in California was improving, but that the market for various descriptions of goods continued heavy. Great interest was manifested in the competition between the rival lines of steamships, and wagers had been laid in San Francisco upon the faster passage of the *Baltic*. An earthquake occurred on the California coast on the 8th October, more violent than had been known for many years. Later dates from Oregon and Washington also reach us, but the news is unimportant.

We have received dates from Utah to Oct. 5, with full particulars of the horrible massacre of emigrants by the Indians, previously reported. The savages attacked an emigrant train on the night of the 2d September, at a point twenty-five miles distant from Fort Hall, and killed five persons, four of whom were members of a family named MILTIMORE, from Buchanan County, Iowa. Three others are missing. The survivors of the party reached Camp Floyd in safety. Developments had been made before the Federal Court in Utah, of Mormon complicity in the Parrish murder. Robberies and outrages continued to be frequent occurrences in the Territory.

The Kansas Democratic Convention, for the nomination of State candidates, met at Lawrence, Oct. 25. SAM. MEDARY was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Judge WILLIAMS was nominated for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A brisk debate took place on a motion to appoint delegates to the Charleston Convention, but the Convention finally voted to defer the appointment.

The Charlestown trials reached another stage yesterday, in the conviction of EDWARD COPPIE, upon the same charges as those contained in the indictment against BROWN. The prisoner's counsel moved as before for a suspension of judgment. The Court having decided not to grant the suspension in the case of BROWN, that prisoner was invited to speak before the sentence was pronounced. Availing himself of the permission, the sturdy old convict declared that while he had no fault to find with the trial, which was as fair as he had any reason to hope for—and while he admitted the correctness of the testimony, yet it was due to himself to assert that he was not guilty of either treason, exciting negro insurrection, or of murder, none of these crimes having been contemplated in his design. He had simply proposed to rescue slaves and expedite them to Canada. He closed with a justification of his action on philanthropic grounds. The Court then declared its sentence to be that BROWN should be hung in public on the 2d day of December proximo. The prisoner exhibited no emotion as the fatal form was recited.

Of the State Election, which occurred yesterday in Maryland, we have meagre returns. In Baltimore the day was universally devoted to riot and bloodshed. The so-called American Party, otherwise the ruffians who rule the city, surrounded the several ballot-boxes, and by threats, or actual violence, prevented the friends of order and reform from depositing their votes. By noon, the impossibility of participating in the election became apparent to the Reformers, and they shortly after abandoned the field to their enemies. The fighting was not restricted to any Ward of the city. Itself but one the most flagrant acts of violence and brutality were enacted; men were wantonly shot, others stabbed, and others so seriously beaten that their lives are despaired of. Mr. ADAM R. KYLE, a respectable merchant, was killed, receiving a pistol shot in the brain; and Mr. WM. F. PRESTON was so beaten with a bludgeon, that he lies in a critical condition.

The work of correcting the City registers for protest was completed last evening, and the result shows that there has been a general interest exhibited to have the names of electors placed upon the records of each voting district in accordance with the requirements of the law. To afford the public an opportunity of judging how far the new regulation has been complied with, Mr. Superintendent PILSBURY gave the order to have the total number of voters registered in each Ward reported at head-quarters. The order was promptly executed, so far as the police force was concerned, and, with three or four exceptions, all in the Fourteenth Ward, the required information was promptly given.

The motion to quash the returns put in by the Supervisors, to the mandamus sued out by the printers employed by the Record Commissioners, to enforce payment for work done under their contract, was argued before Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court. No decision was rendered. On the *habeas corpus* sued out in behalf of RICHARDSON, who stands accused of embezzlement, in instigating LITTLE, the clerk of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., to give him money of his employers, Judge INGRAHAM has directed further evidence to be received on the point of LITTLE's age. If he is upwards of 18 he would be guilty of embezzlement. RICHARDSON is to be remanded.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Minister of Congress elect of Old Bullion's long address to an audience of about five thousand persons at Musical Hall, Monday, embodying the views of the doctrines of the Republican Party. He argued that the irrepressible conflict between free and slave labor originated with the South Carolina nullification, counselled obedience to all law, including the fugitive slave law, and defended WRIGHT, GLEN and PILLSBURY from the charge of being favorable to slavery because they recognized and acted on their duty as sworn officers of the Government.

At the meeting of the Board of Education a communication was received from the Sixth Ward School Officers stating that in order to avoid discord they had directed the teachers not to read the Bible in the schools under their control, and asking that the salaries of the teachers be paid, with the exception of one, which they desired should be left as a test of the law before the Courts. A desultory discussion ensued, and finally the President declared the resolution to pay the salaries not properly before the Board, as it had not been referred.

The citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, who support the Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for State Senator from the Sixth District, and Col. JOHN B. COCKS for Assemblyman from the Fourteenth District, held a mass meeting at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, last evening. Speeches were made by BENJAMIN WARREN, Esq., Hon. JAMES BROOKS, CHAS. G. MUNCE, Esq., and GEO. G. BELLOWS, Esq., and resolutions indorsing the nominations were adopted.

In the Stock Exchange Market yesterday, there was an improved tone to the dealings, and a fairly distributed demand for Shares and Bonds, at an advance on the former of about ¼ ⅌ cent. In Money rates there was no alteration. The supply continues free for Discounts and on Demand Loan. Since the Boston mail, there is not much doing in Foreign Exchange.

Low and Medium brands of Flour were in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was in fair request at steady rates. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were rather lightly dealt in. Cotton was inquired for and was firm. Provisions, Sugars, Rice, Naval Stores, Metals, Tobacco and Whisky were moderately sought after. Coffee, Fish, Molasses and Whisky were inactive. Hay, Manilla Hemp and new Hops attracted considerable attention. The freight engagements were restricted, with 449 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets continue to be oversupplied. The receipts of live animals of all kinds designed for slaughter at the regular City yards, for the week ending yesterday, number: Beef cattle, 5,679; veal calves, 617; sheep and lambs, 14,765; swine, 19,970; also of milch cows 214—a total of all kinds of 38,345. At yesterday's general market, beef cattle sold fully ½c. ⅌ lb., estimated dressed weight, lower than last week's "ruinous rates;" the best animals offered going at scarcely 10c., and the poorer grades all the way down to 4c. Veal calves of good quality sold about as well as last week, but "kittens" and large grass-fed calves were abundant, and sold very low. Sheep and lambs were also in excess of the demand, and about 25c. per head lower than last week. Swine are very abundant, fairly glutting the market, and causing a decline of near 1c. ⅌ lb., live weight. The best corn-fed hogs were scarcely bringing 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

John Brown's Speech.

If any doubts still linger in the minds of thoughtful men as to the real character and aims of JOHN BROWN, or as to the best way of dealing with his crime, they must surely be resolved, on the reading of his brief speech, made before sentence was passed upon him by the Court, and published in our columns to-day. Since mad Lord GEORGE GORDON fanned the Protestant fanaticism of London into flame, 80 years ago, and for three days held the metropolis of England at the mercy of a frantic mob, the civilized world had seen no outbreak of individual passion against organized order at once so grotesque and so alarming as *JOHN BROWN's émeute at Harper's Ferry*. And certainly, since the crazed Scotch nobleman pleaded his right to do the Lord's work in his own way at whatever cost to all the world beside, there has been no such calm assumption of the "sword of Gideon" as JOHN BROWN's clear, downright, and fearless proclamation of his convictions and his aims in reply to that dread and formal query of the Law: "Prisoner at the bar, what have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

But Lord GEORGE GORDON, though the mischief which he set on foot was far more formidable than the actual work achieved by BROWN, was a coward at heart as well as a fanatic. JOHN BROWN is as valiant in soul as he is vagrant in mind. After a trial which might well have shaken the nerves of a man in the flush of health and strength, and which he was forced to undergo while racked with pain and faint in every limb from many and serious wounds, with the moral weight pressing upon him by day and night of a deeply-cherished purpose desperately wrecked, and with the fatal verdict of a Jury ringing his death-knell in his ears, JOHN BROWN speaks for himself and for the cause to which he had given his life and the lives of his children, as calmly, as openly, and as earnestly as he could have done in the supreme hour of victory itself. It can hardly be possible that any man, whether at the North or at the South, however deep his detestation of the crimes for which BROWN has been by the law condemned to suffer, should read these words of the brave old fanatic without a glow of half-compassionate admiration for the strong and sterling qualities of the nature which loads their every syllable with honest force. The case of the South and of the Union would be really perilous were the Americans become incapable, through sectional passions or local fears, of doing justice to this brave old man's unshrinking faith in what he deemed his duty, and to the courage with which he bears that faith aloft to-day in the shadow of the scaffold, as he has borne it through border raids and the hot strifes of civil war. If the statesmen who profess to love the union of these States, and the citizens, Northern and Southern, who are so eager to uphold it, will but take pattern of unflinching firmness and out-spoken singleness of purpose from this devotee of Abolitionism, that "irrepressible conflict," of which we hear so much, will hardly be left to run its course unchecked.

But if JOHN BROWN has all the moral qualities of an ancient covenanter, he shows the mental features, too, of his prototype. The blood of his sons slaughtered (let our Southern kinsmen for their own honor and the country's peace remember this) by madmen foraying the land for Slavery, and the meditations of many years given to the passions of religion and liberty, have gone up into the brain of this old man, and made him intellectually blind to all the ordinary checks and balances by which human decisions are modified and human actions determined. As a psychological study, JOHN BROWN's speech is one of the most curious on record. In the face of his own admission made on the trial, that he was the author of a certain "Provisional Constitution" found among his papers, and that by this Constitution his proceedings were to be regulated, BROWN earnestly, and with altogether unmistakable sincerity, declares that he never intended to take life or to destroy property in carrying out his plans. "My design," he says, "was to free slaves, *not to incite them to rebellion or insurrection*." Then he appeals with a simplicity almost touching in its *naïve* disregard of the probable opinions of his hearers, to his past experience in Missouri, to show that he had reason to think himself able to carry off a great many slaves from Virginia to Canada without "snapping a gun." In his Provisional Constitution he had, nevertheless, made elaborate arrangements for regulating an army, for the "execution of enemies" in certain contingencies, and for the "confiscation of their property." His men were all to go armed, and his abundant store of Sharp's rifles, ammunition, pistols, and weapons of various kinds, might certainly be construed, without any extravagance of inference, to mean that if guns were to be snapped at all during this singular Exodus, Capt. BROWN did not mean the snapping to be confined to his "enemies" the slaveholders. The enormous and obvious inconsistency between the whole scheme of his plot, with the incidents inevitable to its developement, and the aversion from the shedding of blood which all his prisoners agree that BROWN manifested during the hours of his "brief authority" at the Armory, and which he now so strongly reiterates, does not seem to have so much as occurred to him. Clearer proof could hardly be asked of the utterly refractory state of his intellect, or of the extreme unwisdom, to call it by no harsher name, of treating such a man as the agent of a party, or making him the unconscious martyr of a cause.

BROWN's speech classifies him at once, and in a class of one. He is a fanatic, *sui generis*. He shows neither the sophistical grasp of mind nor the malignant unfairness of temper which would be necessary to rank him with agitators of theoretical Abolitionism like WENDELL PHILLIPS; nor the astute coquetry with explosive passions which alone could affiliate him with Republican Party leaders. He is simply JOHN BROWN, of Kansas; a man logical after the narrow fashion of the Puritan individualism; a law unto himself, and a believer with all his might in theological abstractions as applied to human society and politics. He hates Slavery, and thinks all slaves ought to be free. That anybody should think it wrong for him, so hating Slavery and so thinking, to attempt to set free the greatest possible number of slaves in the shortest possible time; or that any organization which may appear to him necessary for carrying out this object should be regarded as treasonable, JOHN BROWN cannot understand now that he is to be hung for it, any more than we believe he understood it when he made up his mind to set about the work, and others flocked after him, who now, less brave than he, endeavor to throw their own more rational guilt upon his shoulders. We own ourselves at a loss to see in what way the execution of such a man can be so brought about that it may not be converted to the inflammatory purposes of sectional partisans with whom JOHN BROWN has plainly nothing in common; and who will be as eager to make him a profitable martyr when dead, as they are to repudiate him while he still lives.

The Election in Baltimore.

The election in Baltimore has resulted very much as we ventured to predict yesterday, in bloodshed, disorder, and in the triumph of the "Plug Uglies." The Reform Party, after a feeble resistance, quitted the field and withdrew their ticket, leaving some dead and many wounded behind them. The rowdies have been victorious at all points, having carried out to the letter the programme announced *on their placards and "transparencies"* at the mass meeting on Wednesday evening last. The votes "have not been counted;" the Reformers have been "dared to vote," and in most of the Wards have not "dared." In short, the ruffians of Baltimore, having challenged the respectable and orderly portion of the community to an encounter, have met them hand to hand, and routed them, and are at this moment as complete masters of the city as ever the Goths or Vandals were of Rome. Early last evening we were informed that nine men had been shot, and one was already dead; that in "the Third Ward the polls were blocked by rowdies, and the Police were doing nothing;" in the Tenth Ward "the Reformers had been driven off;" in the Fifteenth Ward "a man was shot dead," and his brother, "coming to his assistance, was dangerously wounded;" in the Fourteenth Ward "there was a desperate struggle;" in the Sixteenth "a man badly beaten," and a Dr. RICHARDSON, a leading Reformer, pursued through the streets by the chief of an obscure Club, armed with a drawn sword, and that on his taking refuge in a shop it was stormed; that the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards were in possession of the rowdies all day, and that in the last-named they were using artillery; and finally that WILLIAM P. PRESTON, one of the candidates for Congress, was lying in a hotel, "having been badly beaten about the head with a billy," and the Reformers, "finding it impossible to do anything, had all withdrawn."

When we commented a few weeks ago upon the remarks of Judge STUMP, of the Baltimore bench, in which he stated his inability to detect much difference between the culpability of persons who commit rape or robbery on board a steamboat, and that of the captain who admits them on payment of their fare, in ignorance of their propensities, we were charged by one of the Baltimore journals with a desire to draw away the trade of that city by exaggerating its disorders. We were also assured by one or two correspondents, whose lot is cast in that quarrelsome locality, that we were entirely mistaken in our estimate of its morals and manners, and that, taken for all in all, it was as desirable a place of residence as any in the Union;—that like other cities, rowdyism had of late years grown rather rampant, but that a Reform Party had sprung up, which was speedily going to set everything to rights.

We knew then, however, and we know now better than ever, that it is the elections, and the elections alone, which can indicate the value of Baltimore reform movements. Until the time comes for going to the polls, the rowdies appear to treat the decent inhabitants with a sort of contemptuous indifference. They let them prattle and resolve at public meetings, talk glibly of law and order, and denounce anarchy and violence as vehemently as they please. No amount of patriotic spouting makes the "Plug Uglies," or "Red Necks," or "Thunderbolts," a whit less truculent or blood-thirsty than before, or saves a single victim from their knives and pistols either by day or by night. The reformers have never proposed to improve the police in any other way than by a reform of the municipal administration, to be brought about by voting at the polls; but as long as the rowdy organizations could hold the polls against all comers, reform was impossible. The strength of the two parties has once more been tested, and the rowdies and ruffians are once more triumphant. The Sheriff did nothing, the police did nothing, and the result is that the reformers have done nothing.

How long this state of things is to last remains to be seen; but thus much is certain: that as long as the result of yesterday's proceedings remains unchanged, ruffianism rampant in the shape, respectability, gravel and cowhide in the house, no citizen of Baltimore ought to show his face in any part of the Union without paying patriotism and courage the compliment of an unmistakable blush of shame. There are in Baltimore at this moment thousands of men, well-born and well-bred, and well-educated, who would not brook a look of insult from any man living, and who plume themselves, above all things, upon their personal honor. But if we know anything of what honor means, no man in the City, who looks out of his window upon the armed bands of blackguards, who, as the telegraph informs us, were last night parading the deserted streets in triumph, without determining to abate the nuisance at all hazards, can fairly ask the world to give him credit for possessing it. We can forgive people for calling themselves patriots while succumbing to a political faction or a foreign enemy, and waiting patiently for better times; but we know of nothing which can palliate the base submission of a large, wealthy metropolis to bands of drunken thieves, pickpockets, burglars and assassins, the refuse of its jails, and the spawn of its slums and brothels.

It is impossible to acquit the Mayor and other officers of Baltimore from the severest censure in regard to these outrages. They had full warning that they might be expected. The respectable portion of the inhabitants had been alive to the danger, and had tried in vain to arouse the city officials to the necessity of taking measures to ward it off. They obstinately refused, and treated the remonstrances of the citizens as an impertinent interference with public affairs. They made no provision for the emergency; and when it came, were either powerless in the hands of the mob or winked at excesses intended to perpetuate their political sway. In either case, they merit the most emphatic censure of every lover of republican freedom.

Siege of the City Treasury—The Attacking Phalanx.

Amidst the disheartening records of public measures and public interests always tried by and often sacrificed to the standard of party union, it becomes an agreeable study for the admirer of civic economy to analyze the votes and motives of those ten members of the Board of Aldermen who have distinguished themselves by always voting together on one particular class of measures; while just equally divided—five on each side—on all other measures appearing destitute of the cohesive element. We look for subtle reasons of patriotism to explain their wonderful unanimity when the ayes and noes are called on questions having private interests behind them;—yes, and doubtless if we look long enough, and probe deep enough, we shall be able to discover very weighty and solid considerations.

It is a fact known and recognized that Aldermen HENRY W. GENET, of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District; FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, of the Twelfth; MICHAEL TUOMEY, of the Sixth; THOMAS STEPHENS, of the Fourth, and THOMAS MCSPEDON, of the Sixteenth, were each and all *regularly nominated by Democratic Conventions*, and regularly elected by Democratic voters. They are true and active party men, prompt in assuming all Democratic responsibilities, unrelaxing in their hostility to all abstract Republican theories; and certainly these five are not the least influential members of the Board in which they have seats.

In like manner it may be stated that Aldermen JOHN H. BRADY, of the Fifth Aldermanic District; GEORGE STARR, of the Seventh; JOHN LYNES, of the Tenth; JAMES OWENS, of the Fifteenth, and HENRY SMITH, of the First, are collectively and individually pure, prominent and potent members of the Republican organization; and that their votes in the Board of Aldermen count for just as much as the votes of their five Democratic brothers. United these Ten are nearly irresistible, forming a decisive majority of the Board for all common occasions; and when it *becomes necessary to rope* in a few more members, for the purpose of overriding a veto by a two-thirds vote, or abolishing the necessity for a contract with the lowest bidder by a three-fourths vote, we commonly find that our ten Aldermanic engineers rise up to the magnitude of the motive and succeed in accomplishing their object.

But the refreshing feature of their operations is the surprising unanimity which they evince in voting for particular Resolutions. Carefully read their proceedings and analyze their votes for the past nine months, and there will be no difficulty in *foretelling how they will vote on* every future measure having a large private interest to be subserved at the expense of the public. On all questions in which the public only are concerned, they will stand five against five, wrangling, spouting, gesticulating, and bandying fragrant epithets, with a zeal and grammatical recklessness to delight the hearts of their respective constituencies. But let any one of the Ten introduce a resolution to have a sewer built for the benefit of private property, "the City paying two-thirds of the expense," or to lease a valuable pier at a nominal rent, or to have a contract made with a specified party, to do certain specified jobs at specified prices, and you may, in their own vernacular, "go your pile on it" that the remaining nine will lend their most sweet voices to mulct the City in the amounts proposed.

Last week we had occasion to notice the attempt made by these gentlemen, with some few outside Aldermen, brought in for special duty, to establish, in the case of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, an authority in the Common Council to override that provision of the Charter which orders all work, exceeding $250 in value, to be duly advertised for ten days, and given out on contract to the lowest bidder. Our Aldermanic Decemvirate, as we learn, were highly and justly indignant at the boldness—we may say the contumacy—of that exposure; but, nevertheless, they did then and there back down and retreat from their previous assumption of having power, by a three-fourths' vote, to order the Head of a Department to cause a job to be done by a specified jobber at a specified job-price; and, as a graceful and safe means of covering their discomfiture, they then and there ordered, by a three-fourths' vote, that the work should be done, *not* by a specified jobber at a specified price, in violation of the Charter, but by the Head of the Department having legal charge of the business. This was a practical concession of our whole argument—all we asked, all we demanded; and the policy of abusing our logic, while obeying its force, is not obvious outside of the hazy atmosphere in which the Fathers of our City dwell.

In that article we stated that behind the precedent to be established by the success of the Common Council in the case of the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, there stood a mighty array of civic iniquities, ghastly as the armies of disease rallied behind King Death, all of which would flock to the success and fealty of the Common Council to overrule the veto power of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. If the power were established, and we continued in the same case first taken, "three-fourths of the Common Council, in a private room, sitting semi-secretly for public, could fix prices, make contracts for public work, and specify the favored jobbers," irrespective of the civic Heads of Departments and the provisions of the City Charter, then we should soon have seen the work of building a new gate for the Croton Lake reservoir taken out of the hands of the Croton Board, Broadway ripped up and paved with Belgian pavement at prices about equivalent to a dollar an inch, and contracts made with such moderate bidders as CHARLES G. WATSENBURY, WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS, THOMAS K. DOWNING, WALTERMEYER, GENOVIE, FAIRCHILDS and JOHNSTON for cleaning the streets, repairing the roads and avenues, and keeping piers, wharves and parks in order. In fact, the whole programme of the "awful contracts," running for five years each, with the awful contractors, could, under this precedent, have been securely and successfully put through.

In the Board of Councilmen the Aldermanic Decemvirate has worthy allies, enlisted under the same great and shiningly attractive banner, and cooperating in all things needful with the distinguished Ten whose names have been set forth in these previous paragraphs. In the Councilmen, too, will be found the same delightful unanimity, irrespective of party ties, on the same class of cases which awaken the fraternal emotions of the Board of Aldermen. Perish the bonds of political union, when the great claims of private benevolence and the desire of doing good to individuals is at stake! Much as we may differ on the dry theories of public policy, it is bliss to know that in our City Councils there is at all times a perennial bond of cohesion—varieties of checks moderating the fury of partisan rancor, and arguments of a sterling nature which at once address themselves to the affections and understandings of our City Fathers. The whole subject is now undergoing thorough investigation, and the forthcoming volume of Mayor TIEMANN's Vetoes and Messages will do much to aid the civic student, and clear up all the mysteries now hanging, cloud fashion, voluminous and impenetrable, round the City Hall. As we shall have a new Corporation Counsel before many months, it is well to have the whole matter investigated.

The Alleged Conspirators.

We appreciate fully the pressure which constrains our Democratic brethren to make the most of the Harper's Ferry affair just on the eve of the State election. We are not in the least surprised at their love of the Union, nor their detestation of any project, however foolish and contemptible it may be, for compassing its overthrow. This would be natural enough under any circumstances. But their fierce determination to fasten the responsibility for this outbreak upon prominent members of the Republican Party finds its sole and sufficient explanation in the emergency of the pending election. It is an old and established *custom of political parties to spring some fearful mine of iniquity upon their opponents just* on the eve of an important contest. The Glentworth explosion came off just before the election of 1840, and was expected to alarm the people into reelecting Mr. VAN BUREN. The Koorback disclosures, at a subsequent date, were of the same sort.

In this case, although we do not suppose that the Democrats had any hand in getting up the invasion at Harper's Ferry, or that old JOHN BROWN consulted their interests in fixing the time for it to come off, it certainly happened at a very fortunate moment, and may have an important effect upon the popular vote. After the election is over it may be possible to fix attention for a moment at least upon some of the absurdities into which the Democratic journals have fallen, and some of the injustices which they have allowed themselves to *perpetrate in this connection. And it may be* well enough meantime to remind the *Journal of Commerce* of one or two points which seem to be forgotten in the following paragraph:

"The statement of FORNEY that he explained fully the whole matter to Senator SEWARD, who expressed regret that he had been told of it, makes that gentleman *morally responsible* for the acts of these 'madmen,' whose madness he *has in no wise attempted to restrain*, but, on the contrary, has urged on by his incendiary speeches."

Col. FORNEY, it should be remembered, was *particeps criminis* with BROWN, and separated from him merely on the ground of his private interests. He visited Senator SEWARD and others, in pursuit of money which he claimed to be due to him from their political party, and he now reveals the facts which he has given to the public, partly to revenge his losses and his griefs. It is only fair, therefore, to bear in mind that he is not likely to tell any more than will serve his purpose. Perhaps, if he would state fully what he did say to these gentlemen, and what they said and did thereupon, he might relieve them from some of the odium which he has managed to throw upon them.

Meantime it should be borne in mind that his interview with them was in March, 1858,—that BROWN was then in Virginia, and that "he was going to put his plan into execution." "Every day," says Mr. FORNEY, "I was expecting to hear of Capt. BROWN at Harper's Ferry." He waited at once, therefore, upon the gentlemen whom he has named—and here is his own account of the effect of his revelations:

"I consulted two Abolitionists of very high standing, and one of them, Dr. BAILEY, of the *Era*, became alarmed at the mischief which BROWN would bring upon Abolitionism and himself. *Dr. B. consulted others, who urged on me to stop Brown.* My reply was, 'I cannot stop him, for I have no influence with his backers; *stop him yourselves.*' * * That the impression of my earnestness might be more felt, I sent copies to all the parties concerned, and by hammering and hammering on the same spot I did stop them in their career of folly. *Who besides Dr. Bailey aided me in this work I am not very sure*, except that one was a gentleman of great influence Eastward, and with whom I had two or three interviews. To him Dr. BAILEY communicated the matter; I did not tell him."

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Is it not probable,—setting all prejudice and party feeling aside,—that Messrs. SEWARD, BAILEY, and the others of whom Col. FORNEY speaks, *did* stop the movement the moment they heard of it? Somebody did. Col. F. says he did not; and attributes the result entirely to the [illegible] of the City Council to override the veto power of the Mayor and Street Commissioner. If the power were established, and we continued in the same case first taken, "three-fourths of the Common Council, in a private room, sitting semi-secretly for public, could fix prices, make contracts for public work, and specify the favored jobbers," irrespective of the civic Heads of Departments and the provisions of the City Charter, then we should soon have seen the work of building a new gate for the Croton Lake reservoir taken out of the hands of the Croton Board, Broadway ripped up and paved with Belgian pavement at prices about equivalent to a dollar an inch, and contracts made with such moderate bidders as CHARLES G. WATSENBURY, WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS, THOMAS K. DOWNING, WALTERMEYER, GENOVIE, FAIRCHILDS and JOHNSTON for cleaning the streets, repairing the roads and avenues, and keeping piers, wharves and parks in order. In fact, the whole programme of the "awful contracts," running for five years each, with the awful contractors, could, under this precedent, have been securely and successfully put through.

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THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION MEETING.

A Quintette by the Members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

Views of Secretaries Cass, Cobb, Toucey and Thompson on the Present state of Politics.

The appointed letters were received by the Tammany Committee, but in the crowd of oratory on Tuesday evening no opportunity was found to have them read. The names and position of the writers may well claim to the space here assigned them:

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter, and hasten to say to you that my public duties here prevent me from accepting your invitation to attend the Democratic mass meeting proposed to be held at Tammany Hall to-morrow evening. But, though absent, I shall not the less participate in the patriotic sentiments to which you so forcibly appeal, and which I am sure will find a heartfelt response in that time-honored room. Often has it witnessed, and I was present at them almost half a century ago, glowing exhibitions of attachment to the Union, and the Constitution, and of a determination to protect them, but rarely, if ever, when they were assailed by greater dangers than now, or where the blessings they bring with them called for more gratitude to Providence or more zeal to secure them.

I am reluctant to perceive there is a prevalent impression among the Democracy of your State that it is time their internal dissensions were terminated, and that harmony of action should take the place of those discordant views which have divided them, and which have done so much injury, not to New-York only, but to the country. Firmly convinced as I am that the preservation of this Union depends upon the ascendancy of the Democratic Party, I look forward to its united action as the sheet anchor of our political safety.

And the recent lamentable occurrences at Harper's Ferry, to which you refer in such just terms of condemnation, teach a most impressive lesson, which should be written in living characters upon the history of our country. The sanctity, not merely of Constitutional rights, but of private life, has been invaded, and violence and murder have been carried into a peaceful community, and the American people have learned, with equal indignation and horror, the deeds which marked that bloody day, and the motives avowed for this disregard of the most sacred laws, both human and divine. There is a spirit abroad which threatens the most disastrous consequences to our country. It is time that every true man were prepared to resist it. And if resistance is not speedy and effectual, this glorious fabric of freedom, the work of our fathers, will be demolished, and our sons will be doomed to the evils of anarchy or of despotism. There is one safe rule of action, which, if adopted and followed, will save us from the perils that surround us. It is to let each State of the Union manage its own internal concerns in its own way, subject only to the provisions of the general Constitution. But if this golden rule of public intercourse is to be sacrificed to political purposes, or to fanatical impulses, we shall soon see another in the number of Free States, which have proved themselves unworthy of the blessings bequeathed to them. May there be no such calamity in store for us.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

To NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Esqs., Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I should be much gratified to attend your meeting on Tuesday evening next, if I could do so with propriety. It will, however, be out of my power, as I shall be detained at Washington by official duties.

It is a source of gratification to every Democrat in the country that the divisions which have so long distracted and weakened the Democratic Party of New-York, have been finally healed.

Your friends throughout the country now indulge the confident hope—that the days of your dissensions and defeats have passed, and that you approach the era of cordial cooperation and new Democratic victories.

I am happy to see from your note of invitation, that you do not under estimate the importance attached to the recent treasonable outbreak at Harper's Ferry. That infamous outrage has produced a deep excitement in every section of the Union, and it is very natural that it should have done so. If the parties immediately engaged in it were alone responsible for their conduct, it would be sufficient cause for the alarm and anxiety which have been everywhere manifested. Its importance, however, is greatly magnified when we some to consider the causes which have led to this bloody tragedy. For years the public mind has been kept in a constant state of excitement on the Slavery question. Confined at first to a few weak-minded and fanatical men, it was a matter of little moment, and only excited attention when reckless and ambitious spirits sought to appropriate to political and party purposes the passions and prejudices which false philanthropy and wild fanaticism had engendered in the popular mind. It has been the constant aim and study of that class of politicians to poison and inflame the public mind on this exciting subject. The people have [illegible] and the Constitution which our revolutionary fathers bequeathed to us has been denounced as "a covenant with hell, and a league with the devil." When men of high political position—Senators and Representatives in Congress—Governors and Judges—the recognized leaders of a political organization which struggles with some hope of success to obtain the control of our General Government, and which has already possession of most of the non-slaveholding States of the Union, continue day by day, in season and out of season, by public speeches and lectures in the halls of State and National legislatures, upon every forum, and through every channel through which the public mind is to be reached, to denounce the institution of Slavery as it exists in our country, as a curse and a violation of the laws of God and man, and to hold up to the people of the Southern States as an unchristian and degenerate race, unworthy of their social, political and religious associations; when such men, possessed of rank, power and influence, have planted deep and strong in the hearts of the people of the North the conviction that between them and their brethren of the South there exists, in fact, an "irrepressible conflict," which can only terminate with the social and political degradation of the one or the other—when such is the state of things in the country it should not be a matter of surprise that there should be found men like the actors in the Harper's Ferry tragedy, who feel called upon to give practical effect to the doctrines and teachings of those from whom they have received their lessons of moral and political instruction.

I will not stop to discuss the question how far these political leaders, Senators and Representatives, are identified directly with the recent outbreak at Harper's Ferry. It is enough to know that the prominent actors in that bloody scene looked to them as their friends and supporters.

When money was wanted, the appeal was made to these men to supply it. When their plans were discussed, and complaints of bad faith were to be made, it was poured into the ears of Senators and Representatives, who would now shake off the wholesome reminiscences which by these teachings and doctrines they then encouraged. A generous charity must save the leaders of the Black Republican Party—whose names are implicated in this nefarious transaction—from the guilt of personal cooperation. But there cannot remain a shadow of a doubt of the moral responsibility which attaches to the men whose inflammatory appeals and traitorous doctrines have maddened these murderous instruments into their work of blood and treason.

It was not so in the earlier days of the Republic. Then, our fathers lived together as brethren; because they felt and acted as brethren ought to feel and act. The love and fraternal regard which the common struggles of our Revolutionary fathers had deeply implanted in the hearts of the people is fast giving place, under the teachings of this new political sect, to hatred and bitterness.

It requires no prophet to foretell the future of our country, if, unrestrained by a wise and wholesome public opinion, these men are permitted to go on in their work of folly, madness and treason. With a Constitution honored, reverenced and obeyed, and a Union, resting for its solid foundation upon the hearts and affections of a grateful and fraternal people, we have before us the promise of a brighter future than dawns ever vouchsafed to any people.

Let us not, however, deceive ourselves by looking too confidently upon the bright side of the picture. To realize it we must arrest and roll back the waves of sectional controversy which have brought us to the verge of dissolution and ruin. This growing spirit of sectional hostility must be rebuked. Abolitionism, whether it present itself in the garb of religious bigotry or political power—whether preached from the pulpit by BARNES and PHILLIPS, or taught by SEWARD and GREELEY—or sought to be carried out by the bloody hands of BROWN and ANDERSON—no matter in what form or by whom sustained—must be strangled and crushed if we are to live together in peace and harmony as members of the same political brotherhood.

In a Government like ours, which rests upon public opinion for its greatest security, which scorns to look for its support and perpetuity to mercenary armies and mere brute force—our appeal must be made to the calm and intelligent mind of the people. Since the occurrences to which I have referred, the people of New-York and New-Jersey will be the first called upon to speak. In view of the deep feeling which pervades the public mind of the whole country, it is not strange that the result of your pending elections should be looked for with far more than usual interest. I trust that the conservative and patriotic masses of New-York and New-Jersey will realize their responsibility, and send to their brethren of every section of the Union words of hope and encouragement. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

To Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your polite letter of the 29th inst. was not received until to-day. You invite me to attend and address the Ratification Meeting to be held at Tammany Hall on to-morrow; and you remark the importance of the occasion "will justify the sacrifice of any personal inconvenience" which my attendance might involve.

I feel and admit the importance of the occasion. My heart is with you, and most ardently do I desire the success of the Democratic ticket.

But, gentlemen, certain startling developments of a late date will give to the result of your approaching elections a peculiar importance. A large party exists in the Northern States, [illegible] in your own State, and is now struggling to maintain its power in the Union, whose leading object or motive is hostility to a property held in the Southern States. This property was held in all the States except one at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The leading men of this party may succeed in silencing themselves from all direct connection with the late abortive attempt to incite the slaves of Virginia to insurrection, murder and plunder. But will it is impossible to deny that this attempt is the legitimate, practical working out of the doctrines and teachings of those who speak for the Black Republican Party.

The question which is now forced upon the people of the North—which they cannot evade if they would, and which it is the part of true manhood to meet squarely and point blank—is, Does there exist such a conflict between the institutions of the North and the South that a longer peaceable union is impracticable—that, indeed, there can be no peace till the one or the other shall go down?

Will the majority of the intelligent and order-loving people of New-York affirm this opinion, or principle?

The people of the South are, and of right ought to be, interested spectators of this canvass; they will wait for your verdict, and can it over when heard with the deepest solicitude. By the people of the South, I mean the white people. I mean those who had the power to contract, and did contract with the white people of the North, who then, under similar circumstances, alone had the power to contract, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, *insure domestic tranquillity*, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to *ourselves and our posterity*."

The question of fidelity to this compact is now transferred to the people of the North, and they must determine the question for themselves, whether they wish and intend to keep it in good faith, and with a hearty good will; and I doubt whether any citizen whose lot has been cast in the South should interfere in any way with them in making up their decision.

In this view, while I feel the greatest anxiety for the perpetuity of the Union, and consequently for the success of the Democratic Party, perhaps it may be well that circumstances beyond my control will prevent my acceptance of your invitation.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. THOMPSON.

To Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your note inviting me to address, to-morrow evening, at Tammany Hall, a grand mass meeting of the Democracy of the City of New-York. I regret that I shall not be able to be there. The election now at hand will speak trumpet-tongued to the people of the United States. One result of it will usher in a brighter day than has recently dawned upon us; because it will be one of peace, of harmony, of security, of fraternal relations, and will be the harbinger of national prosperity and power and greatness, far eclipsing the past; while the other result will only forbode intestine discord, civil commotions, bloody insurrections, and finally the rupture of the ties which bind together this confederacy of States. It is impossible that the agitation which has embroiled us for years past, and is now being developed in some of its most startling consequences, should not rouse the public mind to decided action upon it, and become the great issue before the country. Such is now emphatically the case in the powerful State, which has the largest interest in the perpetuity of our institutions, and the result will justify those, who, in the darkest crisis, still retain an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people. I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER and JOHN VANCE, Committee.

FROM THE SECRETARY AT WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 28th ult., inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of New-York, at Tammany Hall, this evening, was not received until yesterday, too late to answer by the afternoon mail.

In reply, I beg to assure you, gentlemen, of the very great pleasure it would afford me to be able to attend this meeting, but the nature of my public duties, at this period, is such that it would have been impossible for me to accept your polite invitation, even if it had reached me in time.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN B. FLOYD.

Messrs. NELSON J. WATERBURY, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN VANCE, Committee.

From Havana and Nassau.

ARRIVAL OF THE KARNAK—DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The British screw-steamship *Karnak*, Capt. BROWNLESS, from Havana, 25th Oct., and Nassau, 27th, arrived yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock.

On the night of Friday, 27th, she encountered a severe gale, accompanied by thunder and lightning and very heavy rain, the wind from East. Since then had strong Northerly winds and clear weather.

In Havana, from the 22d to the 25th Oct., there was a constant heavy rain.

The British brig *Alma* left Nassau, Oct. 26, with Col. O'HALLORAN, lady and suite on board.

The following account of disasters to American shipping is from the Nassau Guardian of Oct. 19:

"The American barque Amanda McNear, Tinney, master, from New-York, bound to Havana, with an assorted cargo of merchandise, got ashore at Brown Rock on the 6th inst., at 10 P. M. After making every exertion to get the vessel off, and failing in the attempt, the captain took the assistance of wreckers, who labored four days to extricate the vessel, being obliged to take out the cargo. Capt. TINNEY arrived here on the 16th, and has had a survey on his vessel, which is found to be very little injured. He is now taking in cargo to proceed on his voyage. Salvage on vessel and cargo has been settled by mutual agreement for £14,500. Wreck-master's fee, £20."

The *Guardian* of the 15th says:

"The American brig *Umpire*, of Boston, HIGGINS, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Kingston, (Jamaica,) with provisions, arrived at this port this morning, in distress. On the 4th inst., in lat. 27° N. and long. 71° W., they experienced a hurricane, when, to save the vessel, they were obliged to cut away the backstays of the foretopmast, which carried away also the head of the foremast, the maintopmast, mainboom, and everything attached."

Among the passengers yesterday, for Havana, in the *Empire City*, was Miss Ada Clifton, of Laura Keene's Theatre. She goes, in company with her father, for the benefit of her health.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS APPARATUS,

for making Gas from crude Resin, is warranted to make the richest gas, at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers *guaranteed* great savings by using my apparatus. The Mansion House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and make their own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to

JNO. BUTLER,
Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry streets, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.

COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now bottling pure Cognac Brandy, Maderia Port and Sherry Wines for medicinal and private use imported by myself, warranted pure and of the best quality. For sale by all

APOTHECARIES AND FAMILY GROCERS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New York.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

Nothing can exceed the success achieved by J. C. GAYETTY'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. Piles will soon be a disease no longer known except in name. This pure Medicated Paper is unequaled as a preventive, and unapproachable as a cure. The proprietors wish it to be spoken of according to its merits only. For sale by all druggists, and at the dépôts, No. 41 Ann-st. and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY.
No. 707 Broadway.
First block below the New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil, and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Nothing so wrings the mother's heart as the screams of her baby. This mild salve soothes scalding and other external disorders, while the pills, pulverized and given in simple syrup, relieves the pain of cholic, teething, &c.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FUR STOCK.—A lady can buy an elegant and fashionable set of Furs cheaper at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, than at any other establishment in town. He has a superb stock and his prices are exceedingly moderate.

[Advertisement.]

The celebrated Scotch Wool and Shaker-knit Undergarments for men, women and children, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PRYE & Co., No. 276 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 278 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Gentlemen's New and Left-off Clothing Purchased for the West, for which fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid, by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, 44 Centre-st.

Attractive Stereoscopic Novelties.—Just received, new views of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Rome, Naples, and the Pyrenees, at
BEURKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

To the Public!—Notwithstanding the prices of all the goods now in our store. Our stock is very full and large, consisting of all the newest styles. This reduction is to be a permanent one, and we place our prices for the finest goods imported to the same price at which medium goods are sold.

We are desirous to close out all our Fall goods, both in our Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments, as a our Spring business, which opens our thirty-fifth years' existence as a firm, we entirely change its character, and instead of aiming to do the highest-priced possible, we shall do it upon the ground of low prices and terms cash.

We do not intend to lower the character of our styles, holding the same reputation so long thoroughly sustained by our firm. Our mechanics shall be all first-class workmen, and the same cutters as heretofore.

Our old friends are therefore invited to examine our stock and prices, as on them we invite competition.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
No. 521 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.

Rushton's Cod-Liver Oil, for Bronchitis, &c.

OCTOBER 22, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have been very much afflicted with chronic bronchitis and disease of the lungs, and two weeks since was induced to try your Cod-Liver Oil, and what is wonderful to me, it has brought me right up. I bought all I could find in this place, and now write to you to know about getting some more.

Yours, &c., &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. All who can't afford to pay for it will be furnished gratis.

Private Lectures on Surgery.—Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, editor of the *Scalpel*, will commence his second course of lectures on the anatomy and surgery of the pelvic viscera of both sexes on Dec. 1. The lectures will be amply illustrated by models and dissections of the dead body, and comprise complete illustrations of all the instruments, and the new method of curing rupture, piles, fistula and varicocele, and the exploration and cure of ovarian tumors.

Apply at No. 43 5th-av., between 1 and 3 and 7 and 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require surgical operations or prolonged dietetic treatment.

Catarrh!—Having disabused thousands who believed this disease to be incurable, and having demonstrated the fallacy and delusion of medical books, in their pathology of Catarrh, and evinced to physicians their error, in believing and asserting that "Catarrh could not be cured," it is only necessary further to say, that I shall add other evidence in confirmation of these facts, by my treatment of any applicant. I cure Catarrh! Any one can obtain a pamphlet (free) accurately defining the disease. Hours, 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M. R. GOODALE, M. D., No. 883 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 188 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Bronchitis.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe, the approach of which is often so insidious as scarcely to attract notice—an increase of mucous, and a sense of wearisomeness and loss of power in the throat, after public speaking or singing, is arises from cold or any unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which, if neglected, an entire loss of voice is often experienced. Sold by all druggists.

Winter Hosiery,
FANCY SCARFS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Recent importations.
F. C. KEMPTON,
Successor to
J. M. Davies & Co., No. 106 William-st.

MEYERS'
Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
Houses, ships, &c., cleared of bugs, roaches, ants, fleas, rats, mice, &c. For sale by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, No. 612 Broadway, and by A. B. SANDS & CO., and druggists generally.

The Ladies' Safeguard,
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS,
Is put up in a convenient and handsome style. Any lady can carry it in her pocket. Will be sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of the price. Send or apply for a circular to Dr. GEO. W. WHITE, No. 616 Broadway.

Barry's Tricophorous
is the
[illegible]

Radway's Patent Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured.—THE "RIGGS TRUSS" challenges the world for usefulness, cleanliness, durability and economy. It saves the cord, contracts the openings—water-proof, used in bathing. Office No. 448 Broome-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Real Shaker Flannel
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
Shaker Knit and Merino Half Hose, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

F. Y. S.—Patented November 1, 1859.
F. Y. S.—Improved French Yoke Shirts.
F. Y. S.—BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.
F. Y. S.—All infringements punished according to law.

Parents can learn how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, and young men in what pursuit they can best succeed, by obtaining a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,000. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barthol[illegible]'s
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50—$50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company, 434 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

One-third of Life in Bed.—New Reliable Spring Mattress, with bolster and invalid attachment. The best, lightest, cheapest, and healthiest bed in the world. No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 509 Broadway.

Lester's Lock-stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.—Equal to any in the market. Prices, $50 and upwards. Offices No. 403 Broadway and No. 100 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CROWE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. Morgan Dix, AUGUSTUS T. ANDERSON to SARAH ELEANOR, only daughter of the late Thomas Crowe, Esq., all of this City.

TERRY—HOYT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 1, by Rev. John McC. Holmes, HENRY K. TERRY, of Plymouth, Conn., to KATE, daughter of William J. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

HOPKINS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those of his sons-in-law, Leonard W. Kline and Edward McManus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 128 Christie-st.

KELLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, after a short illness, EUGENE JOHNSON, infant son of Henry and Almira Kelly, aged 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 10th-av., between 74th and 75th sts., Bloomingdale.

Our dear loved babe is gone,
To his angelic home;
The angel beckoned him away,
And Jesus bid him come.

BERRY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock, after a short illness, JOHN BERRY, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Strangers' Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Broad-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, HANNAH, widow of the late Jacob Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 65 Elm-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SAUNDERS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MARY, wife of John Saunders, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 528 Broome-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, ROXANA C. MOORE, widow of the late Leander Moore, aged 35 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Trumbull, Lafayette-av., corner Cumberland-st., on Friday, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Northampton and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

MCELHINNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, of consumption, ALEXANDER MCELHINNEY, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 163 Adams-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MERRILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, FREDERICK W., only son of THORNE and ADELINE E. MERRILL, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father-in-law, Permenus Johnson, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 104 Baltic-st., near Henry.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Fishkill village, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 1, ANN MARIA S. JACKSON, daughter of the late Simon Jackson, Esq., of Newton, Mass., in the 65th year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

THERAUD.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, MATILDE LOUISE, wife of Paul J. Theraud, and daughter of A. F. Pillot, in the 23d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, Orange, on Friday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ o'clock, and returning, leave Orange at 4 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 675, Nov. 2, 1859.
41, 9, 53, 68, 32, 8, 39, 3, 67, 5, 56, 31, 69, 46.
Class No. 576, Nov. 2, 1859.
49, 60, 15, 72, 19, 6, 64, 27, 36, 18, 75, 25, 57.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 2, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the second lecture in the course, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at Rutgers-st. Church.

Subject—BARGAIN-MAKERS.

Five lectures more in the course.

Tickets to the course	75 cents
Single tickets	25 cents

Obtained at the door, and on Broadway at D. Appleton & Co.'s and Wm. Hall & Son's; on Grand-st., at Lord & Taylor's and Adams & Spencer's; at No. 6 Bowery; corner Jefferson-st. and East Broadway, corner Market-st. and East Broadway, corner Clinton and Division sts., and at the Institute, No. 124 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

The third Lecture of this course will be delivered by
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
Subject—"YOUNG AMERICA."

Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE.

In consequence of the illness of
ARTHUR GILMAN, ESQ.,
the lecture for this evening is unavoidably postponed to the end of the Course. The next lecture will be delivered as already announced, by JOHN R. THOMPSON, Esq., of Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY EVENING, 10th inst. Subject—*Fools and their Uses.* Tickets 30 cents, to be had at the Library.

DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Ch. Lec. Com.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.

Rev. HENRY MARTIN SCUDDER, M. D., D. D., who has spent twenty-three years of his life in India, and who was there during the great mutiny, will deliver a course of FIVE POPULAR LECTURES on HINDOSTAN and the HINDOOS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

SUBJECT—The Races of India; their Language; Curious Customs; Fakirs; Indian Hermits; Hindoo Wit; and Hindoo Women.

LECTURE II.—THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10.
SUBJECT—Physical Peculiarities and Beauties of the Country; the Literature of India; the Athletes and Jugglers of Hindostan.

LECTURE III.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.
SUBJECT—The Brahmanic Priesthood; Caste; Description of a visit to a Temple covering more than 10 acres of ground; Mode of Worship.

LECTURE IV.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
SUBJECT—The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians, or Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism, a Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.

LECTURE V.—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 21.
SUBJECT—Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India; some Account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres; the late Great Rebellion; its Nature and Occasion; the Atrocities, how far exaggerated; Heroic Deed; Destiny of India.

The Lectures are intended to combine Instruction with Entertainment.

TICKETS FOR THE COURSE, $1.
For a Gentleman and Lady, $1 50. Teachers and Pupils [illegible]

Tickets for the Course may be obtained at all the Bookstores on Broadway, and of the Committee on the evening of lecture.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, NO. 472 Broadway, having been thoroughly cleaned, painted and put in order, was reopened for the delivery of books Sept. 5. Apprentices, Journeymen, and all other eligible persons, especially those connected with the Mechanic Arts, are invited to avail themselves of the advantages this institution affords for spending their leisure in an agreeable and instructive manner. The rooms are well lighted and furnished with tables, seats and other conveniences. The terms are: for

Apprentices, or young persons employed as such, free.
Journeymen, Mechanics, Teachers in Common Schools, Students in Schools or Academies, Young Men employed in offices, &c., $1 per year.
Mechanics or Tradesmen in business on their own account, $2 per year.

The Free Drawing Classes of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen are now in operation.

Apply at the Library.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Six New-York Mills Muslin Shirts; made to order, with fine linen bosoms, and warranted a perfect fit—6 for $9, or $1 50 each.
LEWIS & GEBERT,
Excelsior
Shirt Manufacturers,
No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

Every shirt sold by us is warranted in every respect.

No. 469 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

And for fitting we challenge all competition. We are the only and original manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50 each. Single shirts at the same rate as per dozen.

We respectfully invite the public to take a look at our $1 50 shirts; they are made of the same material and are just as good a shirt as you have been in the habit of paying $2 or $2 50 each. LEWIS & GEBERT,
No. 469 Broadway.
Only Manufacturers of the Genuine New-York Mills Muslin Shirts, at $1 50.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
NO. 49. VOL. 3.
Now Ready.
Price, Ten Cents.
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Melodies from the Opera of "Martha"	Flotow

The Vale of Rest, Song from the Huguenots. Meyerbeer
No. 22 contains
"Simon, the Cellarer,"
The humorous song with which
Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Drayton
Create nightly the Greatest Excitement.
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DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED?—Dyspepsia is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer from it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits and clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $3.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address
Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED OF difficult diseases the past year which had been pronounced hopeless by Old School physicians by Dr. E. B. YOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, who has established himself for the Winter at No. 546 Broadway, first door south of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York City. The rational manner in which these have been happily accomplished may be known by calling as above. Consultation free.

CAMERON, INVENTOR OF THE NEW HUMAN HAIR FOUNDATION WIGS—Manufactory No. 159 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; $8 Toupees and Hair Dye. We invite attention to our elegant stock of Lady's Half Wigs, Braids, &c. Our reliable Hair Dye sold wholesale and retail.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETING of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at its rooms in the Cooper Union Building, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to attend.
R. MEIGS, Record. Sec.

PEW FOR SALE—IN ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square—No. 128, north aisle. Apply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE, No. 23 Walker-st., or SAM'L D. BARROW, No. 93 Warren

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE SCHOOL [illegible] FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. [illegible] 38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

This school, [illegible] commencing its tenth year in its present location, is open for more pupils. Circulars, with terms [illegible] references, to be had at the school.
WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN., C. H. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of November next. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with Gymnasium under special teacher, No. 913 Broadway, corner 21st-st., [illegible] Sept. 5. Circulars at Banks & Bro.'s, No. [illegible] Broadway, at No. 186 [illegible], at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 9 years old.

[illegible] COUNTING-ROOMS, For Practice and Instruction in BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS, No. 346 Broadway, Appletons' Building. Circulars, with full particulars, on application. [illegible] COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful editions, printed in colors, for sale.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
B. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, [illegible], corner of Broadway, will be re-opened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in the department French is the [illegible]. There is a Primary department under an [illegible] female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & [illegible], No. 411 Broadway.
MR. BERTHET, in accordance with the wishes of [illegible] of his former pupils, will resume his private lessons and adult classes in French, after 3 o'clock and in the evening. For terms, apply at the school-rooms.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding-school, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 28th Term on Tuesday, Nov. 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of E. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., H. SEYMOUR, No. 33 Beekman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L. I., now in its fourteenth session, combines every academic advantage afforded in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park it is perfectly secluded. Circulars mailed on application addressed to Mrs. WM. JONES, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—AT EASTON, FAIRFIELD County, Conn. Fall Session commences Nov. 1. Circulars, giving all requisite information, can be obtained from Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Nos. 30 to 38 Park-place; [illegible] Cantrell, Esq., No. 813 Broadway; Wm. H. [illegible], Esq., No. 6 Liberty-place; James Haggart, Esq., No. [illegible] Bowery; or from the Principal.
E. H. WHEELER.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 27th semi-annual session Oct. [illegible], with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 473 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in this City. Academic year commences Sept. 12. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—MADAME M. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL is now forming her classes for beginners and advanced pupils. For circulars and references, apply at her residence, No. 53 East 26th-st., or at Christern's book-store, No. 763 Broadway. French and mathematics taught by Prof. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL.

JOHN MAC MULLEN TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY of stating that, since the Primary Department of his School is full, he will not be able to receive any more pupils in that department. The names of all applicants will, however, be entered as they apply, and notice sent in that order of any vacancies that may occur.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-[illegible] semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. [illegible], No. 56 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. [illegible] [illegible], New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, [illegible] ROWE, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 5th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Bowne's, No. [illegible]; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York, C. G. HAZELTINE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 2. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., or No. 248 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

[illegible] INSTITUTE—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] for Boys, [illegible] Brooklyn. References, in New-York, [illegible]; in Brooklyn, [illegible].

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West [illegible]-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITEPLAINS, N. Y.—Gen. [illegible] Lockwood, Principal; H. Evans, A. B., First Assistant. Term begins November 2. For circulars apply to Vanderbilt & Bros., No. [illegible] Broadway; and C. E. [illegible], Esq., Trinity Buildings; or to the Principal, at White Plains.

$103 PER YEAR FOR THE BOARD AND tuition of a son or daughter at "Fort Edward Institute, N. Y." Brick buildings; able instructors and Christian discipline. Winter term of 14 weeks, Dec. 1. A teacher accompanies the pupils from New-York. Send for a circular. The Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, A. M., Principal.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 346 BROADWAY. —Parents supplied with circulars of the best schools, and schools and families with competent teachers. References—Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons, &c. Wanted native French and German teachers of music.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE annual session of this first-class Seminary for young ladies has commenced. Two rooms are still at liberty, and may be secured by immediate application to L. D. & C. J. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $140 per annum. Winter Term commences November 1. Parents are respectfully invited to call and examine this school. Circulars sent, and inquiries answered on application to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

HUNTINGTON-PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Rev. E. B. HUNTINGTON, A. M., will take into his family four more boarding pupils. If under twelve years of age, and pursuing only English studies, $250 a year; if over twelve, $300. All bills payable quarterly, in advance.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Appointments for interviews may be left at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs, until November 2.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT MT. Vernon, Westchester Co., N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, principal. Winter term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the principal, or apply No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

A LADY WILL GIVE DAILY INSTRUCTION in the English branches, music, and French, in exchange for board in a strictly private family. Undoubted references given. Address H. D. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, RE-opens Nov. 2. The number of boarders (boys) is limited to twenty; no day-pupils.
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of GOODENOUGH, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of [illegible] NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE "GRAHAM ART SCHOOL" OF THE Brooklyn Institute will be opened for study, at 7 o'clock P. M., Nov. 1, 1859, and through the Winter on MONDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.
H. S. BECKWITH, Secretary.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL DRAWING.—A lady living near Union-square receives pupils at her rooms, in class or otherwise, on moderate terms. Address ART, care of Duchaux, No. 709 Broadway.

MUSIC.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER will give lessons on the piano-forte by the quarter or single lesson. Those desiring thorough and rapid instruction, at their own or the teacher's residence, can receive information by applying at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

PIANO TAUGHT.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, who has studied under the first masters of the age, desires, for the sake of employing his time, to give lessons on the piano at $10 for 24 lessons, during the Winter. Apply at the office, No. 343 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, and paying particular attention to beginners, would like a few more pupils upon the piano-forte. Address MUSIC, Metropolitan Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching vocal and instrumental music is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 24 East [illegible]-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLE OF school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

AT JONES' NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET —French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

TEACHERS.

DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A German, Protestant lady, experienced in tuition, wishes to meet with an engagement as above. She instructs in German, French, (acquired in France,) Italian, all the branches of a superior English education, and drawing in every style. She resided for nine years with English families. Can give the highest references. Address, by letter, E. F., No. 178 7th-st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, LATELY A PROFESSOR in one of the Northern Colleges, having a few hours to spare, desires to obtain a few private scholars, or would hear classes in a school. He is fully competent to teach the classics, mathematics or natural sciences. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A situation as governess in some private family; is perfectly competent to teach the elementary and advanced branches of a sound English education, together with French, German and music. References exchanged. Address K., Box No. 3,294 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS; one fully qualified to teach the French language. A native of France preferred. Address Box No. 3,418, Post-office, New-York.

DRILL.—AN EFFICIENT MILITARY DRILLER, used to instruct in schools, is open for engagements. Academies out of town attended to. Address DRILL, Box No. 162 Times Office.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—TWENTY-THIRD-STREET LOTS.—The subscriber, having a front of 125 feet by half the block, on south side 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; would be willing to improve the same for mechanical and manufacturing purposes including, or not, shops, in such manner as would suit responsible applicants, to whom he would lease for a term of years. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 9 Nassau-st., second story.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, situated at No. 109 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; has the modern improvements; location is first-class. The house is in good order, and will be let for a term of years or for the Winter. Apply on the premises, or to B. WALES, Jr., Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.

AN ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brick house, No. 109 3d-st., Williamsburgh. The house has all the modern improvements, and is near the Ferry. Rent, $400. S. COCKCROFT, Williamsburgh Real-Estate Office, No. 79 South 7th-st., and No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY SUPERIOR FURNISHED HOUSE to let on West 14th-st. Rent from now till 15th April $1,800. This house is richly and elegantly furnished in the most fashionable style. A card of admission can be had by calling on
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 206 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 12 Nassau-st.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE vicinity of St. John's Park to let, at once; rent only $700. Has blankets, sheets, pillow cases, China and glassware, and everything ready to commence housekeeping. If any person wants a cheap house, now is your chance. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—CHEAP—ON BROADWAY, THE STORE No. 863, will be let for three months, at a low price; it is 60 feet deep, and is the most desirable between Union-square and Fifth-av. Hotel. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises. Can be had longer, if desired.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 88 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av., with bath-room, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures complete. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 158 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished, and in good order. Location unexceptionable. Rent until 1st of May, or a year. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house on 36th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements, partly furnished. Price $200 per year and board gentleman, wife and servant. Possession immediately. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE House No. 354 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order; bath, range, gas and water fixtures; adjacent to cars and ferries. Lease to a good tenant at $350 per annum. Apply at No. 7 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO LET—AT ONCE, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, located near Madison-square. There is a party now in the house who pay $35 a week, with private table, and wish to remain. Rent $1,800. Call at once. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on Brooklyn Heights, complete with gas and water. The furniture for sale or to rent until the 1st of May next at a bargain. For further particulars call at No. 75 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

VACANT LOTS TO LEASE ON THE NORTH side of Morton-st., near West-st. The lot is 25 feet in width by 125 feet in depth. The lot will be leased from one to six years. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, No. 41 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. For permit to see the house apply at No. 66 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

STORE TO LET—NO. 40 PARK-PLACE, [illegible] feet, with basement and cellar about 200 feet, running through to Barclay-st. Apply to [illegible] BROTHERS & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on [illegible]-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $[illegible]. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A cottage on Staten Island, at Elliottville, 3 minutes' walk from the Sailors' Snug Harbor. For particulars apply to R. R. DELAFIELD, Esq., No. 104 Wall-st.

TO FURRIERS.—A PART OF A STORE ON the west side of Broadway to rent during the Winter season for the sale of Furs. Apply at No. 627 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS—A lot in Canal-st., near Broadway. Apply to CLARKSON BROTHERS, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near to dépôt and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are of the first class, new, large, and in complete order; all the latest improvements, and pure soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A VERY desirable lot, containing about an acre, situated a few rods from the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing, and fronting on two streets; two good dwelling houses, and the grounds are in a good state of cultivation, with suitable outbuildings, a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; a fine location for a lager-bier brewery. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY located, in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 60 acres of land, commodious buildings, fruit trees, &c. Price, $7,000. Also, a desirable building lot, of 30 acres, two miles from Metuchin Dépôt. Price, $2,000. Particulars may be had of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway, (first floor,) or C. BLOODGOOD, on the premises.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WORTH ABOUT $10,000, within 20 miles of New-York City, in Westchester County, for which one-half will be paid in cash, and balance in first-class staple merchandise. Address Box 2,376 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family till the 1st of May, situated west of Broadway, between 14th and 25th sts., east of the 8th-av.; rent about $160 per month. Word left with Hasbrouck, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs, or at No. 177 West 23d-st., for Mrs. DWIGHT, will meet with prompt attention.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED to rent for about six months, and for a small family, a three or four story furnished house, well situated between Waverley-place and 23d-st., Broadway and 6th-av. A line addressed to B., No. 5 St. Mark's-place, will receive attention.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND floor, 3 or 4 rooms, of a modern house, with one family only, located below 28th-st., as near Broadway as possible, for a small first-class family of gentleman, wife and little girl only. Rent from $18 to $20 per month. Call, or address, FRANCIS, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL, NEAT house with all the modern improvements; must be completely furnished, for a small, first-class family; rent from $900 to $1,200. Call or address, GEORGE, No. 343 4th-av.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERATE SIZED house, between 14th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Must be in complete order, with modern improvements, and in a good neighborhood. Address S. Y. D., Box 960 Post-office, with location and terms.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family, who will pay from $1,500 to $1,800—location 4th and 6th-avs., 14th and 34th-sts. A good-sized and well furnished house. Will take it on a lease. Address WAVERLY, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—THE RECEPTION-ROOM OF AN ENGlish basement house for a first-class physician, located between Madison and 6th avs. and 35th and 40th sts. Possession at once. Call or address VANDERBILT, No. 343 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD TENANT, A FOUR-story house, located between 3d and 6th avs., below 16th-st.; rent from $600 to $800 per annum. Call on or address ROBERTSON, No. 343 4th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—ON WEDNESDAY morning, coming from High Bridge, a black leather bag, containing one dark blue striped silk dress, with black velvet waist; one dark blue silk dress, one light drab flannel sack, one pair Congress gaiters, with under-clothes and handkerchief marked "Mary Valentine." The finder will receive the above reward by leaving them at the corner of 33d-st. and 3d-av. WM. H. VALENTINE.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. Pamphlet of information sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING HOUSES ARE OFFERED for sale by E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av., where cards of admission may be had to view the premises:

Two first-class brown-stone English basements, 32d-st.	$12,500
Two high-stoop brown-stone, on West 47th-st.	11,000
One high-stoop brown-stone, on 29th-st.	13,000
A superior house (full lot) on 64th-st., near 5th-av.	10,000
A large handsome house on 2d-av.	11,500
A first-class house on East 35th-st.	20,000
A three-story handsome house on West 22d-st.	11,000
A three-story handsome house on East 30th-st.	7,500
A three-story handsome house on East 28th-st.	7,000
A very stylish house (full lot) on 33d-st., near 5th-av.	18,500
A first-class house on Madison-av.	20,000
A handsome brick house on West 28th-st.	10,000
A four-story brown-stone on 32d-st., near 5th-av.	15,000
A very fine large house, with elegant furniture, on Lexington-av.	20,000

For further particulars and cards to see the above, apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fonda's Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on New-York Central Railroad, and nine miles from Johnstown, the county seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of seven acres of woodland; it is well watered, and a fine large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses, and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. The village contains a large brick flouring-mill, large tannery, two stores, &c. The barns are full of wheat, oats and hay. There are 6 cows, 3 horses, and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and is decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence, or for agricultural purposes such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at No. 23 Ferry-st.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES—IMPORTANT.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Olinville, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, &c. The sale of lots for unpaid taxes will take place at Albany on the 10th of November next. The tax books will be opened on Saturday next, Nov. 5, at Keene's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Grand sts., after which no taxes will be received.
JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN NEW-York, with some cash, a handsome modern house, occupied by the owner, situated very near Peck-slip Ferry; has gas and gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; house 25 by 50, with an extension; lot 100 feet. Will be exchanged at cost price, $8,000, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 30th-st., an elegant first-class high stoop three-story brown-stone front house, front full size. It has all the modern improvements and built in the very best manner. Also, the houses on 30th-st., adjoining, with brown-stone fronts. Inquire in the corner house.

FARM FOR SALE, LEASE, OR ON SHARE —From 10 to 75 acres of the best land for gardening on Long Island, eight minutes from the Railroad Dépôt at Hempstead, with a fine stream of water running through it, plenty of fruits and healthy location. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., No. 203 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-ONE ACRES, situated near the Manalapan Station, on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. The land is finely cultivated, and is strictly a first-class farm; fine house and fine outbuildings. Inquire of WM. B. PROBASCO, on the premises. Terms easy.

4,000 ACRES CHOICE FARMING LAND on Long Island for sale, within 60 miles of the City, intersected by the Long Island Railroad, with a fine growth of oak, chestnut and hickory timber. Title perfect. For further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FOR DESIRAble improved Brooklyn property, the valuable lot of ground and buildings situated at the northeast corner of Lexington-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Thoroughly established for the grocery business. Apply at No. 2 John-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ADJOINING ST. LOUIS, MO., VALuable out lots, improved, 1½ miles west of the city, on a good road, containing about 9 acres, well located for residences. Will be sold very cheap for cash and notes, or good City stocks. Inquire of W., Box No. 175 Times Office.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, with buildings, fruit, &c., and a handsome grove of timber, five minutes' walk from steamboat landing, twenty minutes from dépôt, and 18 miles from New-York.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGton-av., between 39th and 40th sts., two new four-story stone-front, high-stoop houses, with all the modern improvements, and in all respects good houses. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 29th-st., which is 107 feet 6 inches on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. Terms easy. Address by note, No. 29 West 26th-st.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE BROkers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a valuable lot in Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. Also several first-class houses in desirable situations. Money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILder's and Herring's patents; also, [illegible], large and small sizes, for sale low at No. [illegible] Maiden-lane, New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN F. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 132 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $50,000.—TEAS, WINES, Groceries, and Provisions, cheap for cash. Important to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, Country Merchants, and the public at large. THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, Wines, Groceries, Flour, and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. He imports his own Groceries and keeps FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS cash in his business, and is thereby enabled to undersell any man in New-York. Call and see for yourselves. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods where you can get them cheapest and best. Just received:
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses,
100 bbls. Stuart's Syrup,
200 bbls. No. 1 Family Mackerel,
1,000 chests and half chests Green and Black Teas,
1,000 bbls. choice brands Family Flour.
Goods delivered to all parts of the City, free of charge.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tea Dealer,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., New-York.

WHAT-CHEER YEAST CAKES.—GET GOOD Flour, and with these yeast cakes you will be certain of white, sweet, and wholesome bread. They are capital for biscuit and buckwheat cakes. For sale by all the grocers at 12 cents a dozen, or $1 25 a gross, and at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

50 BROAD-ST. 50 BROAD-ST.
CHAMPAGNE WINES, FROM BINET, FILS & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC:
We feel ourselves flattered by the preference accorded our house by Messrs. BINET, FILS & CO., in the appointment as their sole agents in the United States and the Canadas, for their celebrated original Green Seal, Golden Spray, and Champagne des Dames Wines; and, in presenting the same to the American public, we are confident that the discrimination of American connoisseurs and the impartiality of the public will justify us in the statement that we present a superior quality of wine, as pure and as elegant as any in the market, at a price placing it within the means of all who may desire a perfect wine. The indisputable test is in the taste. These Champagne Wines of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co. are free from all adulteration, made upon the extensive estates of Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., at Reims, in France, and under their immediate supervision. Delicious, sparkling, refreshing and brilliant, having a fresh taste in the mouth, and not producing headache or feverish excitement when drank freely. We receive our shipments regularly from Messrs. Binet, Fils & Co., and offer the same to the trade at prices that cannot fail to give a decided preference when the quality is considered. A large stock always on hand.
TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO.,
Sole agents for No. 50 Broad-st.
BINET, FILS & CO., at Reims.

CHAMPAGNE WINES OF BINET, FILS & CO., Reims.
The great reputation and popularity which our Champagne Wines have enjoyed for many years in France, England and Russia, and the urgent request, so often expressed by our American friends, that we should present the same to the American public, has induced us to forward a stock, and to appoint
Messrs. TUAILLON, HAVARD & CO., of New-York, our sole agent in the United States and the Canadas for the sale of the same, and we flatter ourselves that the excellent taste and judgment of American connoisseurs will award to our Binet, Fils & Co. Champagne a prominent position in the catalogue of wines celebrated for their superior qualities. We offer a pure and excellent wine, bright, sparkling, and possessing a fruity richness found only in a real grape wine. This Champagne enjoys a great reputation in Europe as an imperial court wine, and purchasers will observe that the medal of the Legion of Honor, awarded only by the Emperor for real merit and worth, is engraved on each label. No others are genuine.
Messrs. Tuaillon, Havard & Co. are our sole agents since Jan. 1 1859. BINET, FILS & CO.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT, (Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,) No. 47 WATER-ST., Sole Agents for JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC, ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY, GRAPELEAF GIN, DEWDROP GIN.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A PARCEL OF SUperior red and white Hungarian wines, in wood and in glass, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, Room No. 6.

GUINNESS & SON'S EXTRA STOUT.—For sale by their Agent, C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE DELAWARE-BUILT SCHOONer Alabama, seven years old, carries 3,900 bushels corn, drawing 6½ feet water; also the schooner Wanponsa, two years old, 4,200 bushels capacity, draws 6 feet water; both in complete order, and will be sold low to close a concern. Apply to B. N. FOX & CO., No. 60 Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY, IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN; ALSO ON ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. Sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, BANK OF LIVERPOOL, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE. In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st., New-York, Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE. All the sizes, by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-st., corner of Pearl.

EUGENE THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1859.
REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.
Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

FULTON COUNTY (ILL.) BONDS.—THE Bonds issued by Fulton County, Ill., for $1,000 each, to the JACKSONVILLE AND SAVANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, are offered for sale by the undersigned. They bear Eight per Cent. interest, payable annually on the 1st of July at the American Exchange Bank, in this City, and have 20 years to run from Oct. 15, 1857. The interest has always been promptly paid, and that which matures the 1st of July, 1860, has already been assessed by the County Court, and the tax books are in the hands of the collector. Fulton County has also created a sinking fund for the redemption of these Bonds, and levied a half-mill tax on the whole taxable property of the county, now over $9,000,000. This county has 35,000 population, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising in the State of Illinois. Any further information desired, can be had upon application to the undersigned. No safer security has ever been offered upon this market. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, issued by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1859, will not be paid on that day.
The earnings of the road during the present year have been fifty per cent. less than estimated or anticipated, while the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the road, with the additional expense of right of way, which became absolutely necessary to run the road, have been such as to compel me to ask indulgence, authorized by the terms of the mortgage (sixty days) which, I trust, will be time enough for the earnings of the road to be sufficient to pay said interest. Notice of the time and place of payment will be duly published.
S. CHAMBERLAIN, Mortgagee in Possession.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

[illegible] NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN [illegible] Co., [illegible] NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible], 1859.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 29, 1859.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1859.
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the first mortgage bonds, and bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office, cor. 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND CITY BONDS.—THE BONDS of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company for One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with interest warrants attached, and falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
T. P. HANDY, City Commissioner.
OCTOBER 29, 1859.

CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
INTEREST.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Second Mortgage Bonds due the 1st day of November next, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF N. J., Oct. 31, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date till the 15th of November next inclusive. By order of the Board.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

THE CREDITORS OF MITCHELL & McLINTOCK are requested to meet at the store formerly occupied by them, No. 590 Broadway, on the 4th of November inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.
THOMAS DARLING, JAMES N. GIFFORD, Assignees, &c.

WANTED—LONG ISLAND FIRE INSURANCE, American Express, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and United States Steam Sugar Refining Companies' Stocks. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER. —Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE Bonds of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

WANTED—AMERICAN EXPRESS, WELLS, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and United States Steam Sugar Refining Companies' Stocks. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad Company's past due Coupons purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 18 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.
The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.
This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.
The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.
All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.
Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP takes this method to invite the public to examine his justly celebrated Tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use; also, two second-hand Tables, low for cash, at his manufactory, No. 142 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 3d and 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 20 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, FRATIAN BRONZES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 2 and 3, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. [illegible] 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., the elegant furniture contained in said residence, principally made by Belter or Baudoine, the property of a gentleman leaving the country, consisting in part of Axminster, [illegible] and velvet carpets; parlor suites, open work carved in vines and flowers of rosewood; suite in richly-carved rosewood, covered in satin damask; window and folding-door curtains to match; lace, do.; real ormolu chandeliers and brackets, large pier and mantle glasses; elaborately carved rosewood etagere, lined with satin-wood and plate glass; brocatel marble-top tables to match; valuable rosewood piano-forte, made by Stoddard; embroidered rosewood fire-screen; fancy chairs, rosewood carved music-stand; real Fratian bronzes, representing various subjects; P. F. Mene, do., large alabaster groups, representing Diana and Actaeon, [illegible] and Helen, Eve, Joan of Arc, The Graces, [illegible] Boy, Hawking, &c.; real sevres vases, and other works of art.
DINING ROOM.—Richly carved rosewood extension dining-tables, with leaves, dining-room chairs, sofa, &c.; rosewood side-tables, rosewood scroll and card tables, rich ormolu clock, elegant double dinner service, about 300 pieces blue and gold, with painted flowers; dessert set of cream and gold, tea-set gilt, and flowers, fine plated ware, a complete set of cut-glass of every description, opal and blue-edged finger-bowls, knives and other dinner wares, secretary, worsted damask curtains, rich table-covers, &c., &c.
LIBRARY.—Elegant rosewood bookcases, plate glass doors; rosewood secretary lined with satin wood; rosewood library centre table with drawers; rosewood centre deux filled for folio volumes; Brussels carpets; Chinese cabinets and quartettes; Parian statuettes and transparencies; marble vases, chairs, &c.
BEDROOMS.—Elegantly carved round-end bedsteads, cabinets, dressing bureaus and glasses of the most costly styles; amour a glass to match, lined with satinwood; cheval glass, card tables, work do., secretary and book case, couches, black marble clock and marble vases, bois de rose, centre etegare, rosewood chairs, satin damask seats, liquor stand, rosewood book-shelves, canopy and curtains, window ditto, mattresses, pillows and bedding, washstands, toilet sets, &c.
PAINTINGS.—The superb collection of pictures, selected with great care, during the past 20 years, and most pleasing subjects, will be sold on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock. At the same place, among paintings of high value which adorn the apartments, will be found a capital example of Murillo, purchased some years ago by the U. S. Chargé d' Affaires from a Convent in Madrid. Also the Holy Family attended by angels and encircled by a flower wreath, the joint work of Brueghel, Valours and Val Balen, formerly in the celebrated Nilkhelm Gallery, from which it passed to the present owner, being a work of high European reputation; a pair of Historical Battle pieces by Bredael, of exquisite finish, from the same collection; St. Joseph with the Infant Saviour, by Guido Reni, formerly in the Benedictine Convent at Burgos, from whence it was taken in the Carlist War in 1836; Santa Lucia, and St. Catharine, a pair of superb pictures by Lorenzo Pasinelli, painted in Bologne in 1669; the Three Fates, a fine specimen by Romanelli; with other fine examples of art, by Carlo Marratta, Sasso Ferratto Velasquez, a superb Madonna by Carlo Dolci; Landscapes, &c., by Rosa de Tivoli, Jordeans, R. Savery, Vernet, Nasmayth, De Brackaleer, De Grailly, and various other artists of celebrity.
They will be exhibited as above on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, until the sale, commencing on the following day. Every article in these sales belong to the family, and nothing is admitted from any other source. The whole will be sold without any reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 3, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

16 shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each.
25 shares Chatham Bank	25 each.
50 shares Merchants' Bank	50 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank	100 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Bank	100 each.
20 shares Artisans' Bank	100 each.
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	25 each.
10 North River Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
25 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
16 shares Everett Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
40 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
6 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.	100 each.
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
20 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	30 each.
12 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.	50 each.
50 shares Tradesmen's' Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
20 shares Southern Pacific Railroad	100 each.
10 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.	100 each.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	25 each.
87 shares American Guano Co.	25 each.
11 shares Derrick Company stock	100 each.
35 shares Chic., St. Paul and Fond du Lac R.	100 each.

Pew No. 103 middle aisle, Church of Messiah.
$2,300 Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 California State 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Town of Fort Madison (Iowa) 8 ₩ cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible]
[illegible] received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 7. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 171 LOTS AND GORES, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—ALSO, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles Yates, Esq., Trustee:
22D-ST.—1 lot N. S., bet. 2d and 3d avs., running to 23d-st.
42D-ST.—1 lot N. S., 20 ft. west of 2d-av.
6TH-AV.—1 gore lot N. W. cor. 52d-st.
62D-ST.—A piece of ground 26 ft. 11 on Hudson R. R., with water right to 13th-av.
86TH-ST.—4 gore lots N. S., 175 ft. west of Avenue A.
1ST-AV.—8 lots E. S., bet. 87th and 88th sts.; also 12 lots on 88th-st., adj. avenue lots, running to 87th-st.; also, 2 lots adj., with gores in the rear.
AVENUE A.—3 lots S. W. cor. 88th-st., and gore adj'ng.
AVENUE A.—8 lots E. S., bet. 88th and 89th sts.; also, 6 lots on 89th-st., adj. avenue lots, with gores in the rear and 3 gores adjoining.
10TH-AV.—4 lots N. E. cor. 104th-st., and 5 lots on street.
105TH-ST.—3 lots N. S., 500 ft. W. 8th-av., running to 106th-st.
11TH-AV.—6 lots S. W. cor. 111th-st., and 5 lots on street; also, 4 lots S. E. cor. 11th-av. and 111th-st.; also, 1 lot and gore E. S. 11th-av., near 110th-st.
111TH-ST.—1 gore lot N. S., 100 ft. W. 11th-av.
115TH-ST.—4 lots N. S., 190 ft. W. 4th-av.; 4 lots S. S., 180 feet W. 4th-av.
116TH-ST.—3 lots and 1 gore N. S., 98 ft. E. 3d-av.; 5 lots S. S., 250 ft. W. 1st-av.
4TH-AV.—2 lots S. W. cor. 117th-st., and 4 lots on street.
4TH-AV.—2 lots N. E. cor. 117th-st., and 1 lot on street.
4TH-AV.—4 lots W. S., bet. 118th and 119th sts.
4TH-AV.—2 lots S. E. cor. 121st-st., and 3 lots on street.
AVENUE A.—8 lots W. S., bet. 121st and 122d sts.; also, 10 lots on 121st-st., and 9 lots on 122d-st., in the rear.
70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 to 10 years.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
FINE COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES—by the first French artists, being the balance of an invoice sold on Friday, Oct. 21. These pictures are just received from Paris, and comprise the works of celebrated artists, direct from their studios. They are warranted original, and comprise some of the finest specimens of the following artists, viz.: A. Veron, E. Lemmens, G. Feiberg, Hildebrand, Michaud, J. Murat, Bourne, L. Shyuen, Couturier, H. Duvien, Diebolt, Delaporte, Van Falens, and others of equal celebrity and merit. This catalogue will embrace the entire balance of the invoice received by us from Parisian artists, to test the market, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. They will be on exhibition from Monday, Oct. 31, until day of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF FINE gold, silver and diamond watches, movements, gold and silver chains and diamond jewelry.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 3d instant, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Pine-st., a large and valuable assortment of fine gold hunting and open-face patent and detached levers, double-time, independent second, self-winding 8-day levers, duplex and chronometers in fancy, plain and nickle movement; ladies' fine gold diamond set and enameled watches; also, a large lot of heavy silver case English full-jeweled plain and sprung above patent levers, a large lot of gold and silver hunting and open-faced detached levers and cylinders; also, silver detached and patent levers, English gold and silver guard chains, and a fine assortment of rich diamond jewelry, comprising bracelets, brooches, rings and earrings, &c., &c.; also, a large lot of nickle full-jeweled plain and fancy movements.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 73 William-st., 260 lots and packages well assorted hardware and cutlery; also, 410 dozen Ibbotson's fine polished hand, panel, rip, buck and grafting saws; an invoice English pattern cards, knives, scissors, &c.; also, 100 dozen powder-flasks, 74 dozen curry-combs, plated spoons and forks, 400 dozen table cutlery, 60 dozen halter chains, &c., &c.; also, will be continued the sale of an extensive stock of fancy goods, needles, brushes, combs, buttons, &c. Catalogues now ready. Terms 90 days.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, tête-a-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, marble-top centre tables, lace and brocatel curtains, gas chandeliers, bookcases, extension dining-tables, oak marble-top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair-mattresses, paillasses, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay cash advances.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
CLOSING OUT SALE.—THIS DAY, AT AUCtion, the balance of the furniture, carpets, paintings, silver, crockery and glassware, not sold yesterday, will be disposed of this day to the highest bidder. Also, goods not called for on account of former purchasers. Sale, as before, at No. 39 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Second, 3d and 4th av. cars pass a short distance from the house. Goods must be removed this day or deposit forfeited.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction—On THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. P. DAVIS, No. 52 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 3, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WOOSTER-ST.—Lot with front and rear houses, No. [illegible], near Spring-st.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Valuable church property on southwest corner 30th-st.
[illegible]—House and lot No. [illegible], near [illegible].
FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—Valuable gore lot near 10th-av.
Maps, &c., can be had at No. 35 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 4, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., Central sales-room, Willoughby, corner [illegible], Brooklyn, regular weekly sale—mahogany chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, dress bureaus, washstands, tables, bedsteads, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, McGregor's and other stoves, iron safe, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION!
In pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a
REWARD OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!
for the detection of any person VOTING or attempting to vote ILLEGALLY;
or of any person who shall procure, aid, counsel, or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City on TUESDAY, the 8th day of November next.
To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward.
But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disallowed.
Given under my hand, at the Mayor's Office,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals directed to "Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector," and indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, and the words "Proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies," will be received at the office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., until the 15th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for the right and privilege of service contained and specified in the following resolutions, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, August 1, 1859, and approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1859, to wit:
Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is, hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the exclusive right for five years to remove all the night-soil of this City, and for carrying away all the contents of the sinks and privies, both liquid and solid thereof, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners of this State, without nuisance, under the following restrictions and specifications, to wit: The contractor to provide every night in the year vessels at each and every dock set apart for that purpose, the aggregate tonnage of which vessels shall not be less than fifteen hundred tons burden, to receive, retain and transport beyond the limits all the contents of the scavengers' carts, such vessels to be of proper size to receive said contents at any state of the tides, and said vessels to be tight decked and properly bulkheaded, with covered hatchway and tight hatches, which shall be closed except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise in the morning.
The contractor shall not use any dumping-scow or vessel, nor shall he deposit or permit any of the contents to flow from said vessel into the river within the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, under the penalty, as prescribed by the laws of the State, of one hundred dollars for each and every offence. The contractor and his sureties to become bound to hold harmless, and to be liable to the Corporation, and to all persons interested, including scavengers in the performance of their work, for any penalty, expenses or damage which may arise from the neglect or default of said contractor to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every wharf or dock, as above required.
All proposals or bids received, to be, without delay, transmitted to the Common Council for their action thereon. The contractor will be required to file security, by two householders or freeholders, in the City of New-York, to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his contract. If the contractor shall neglect or refuse to execute his contract, or to furnish proper and sufficient boats at each and every dock, in the of the tunnage above mentioned, for said service, within forty-eight hours after notice of the action of the Common Council relative to the award of said contract to him, it will be deemed that said contract has been abandoned, in accordance with section 38 of the amended charter of 1857, and the same shall immediately be readvertised and relet, the difference or loss to the Corporation to be sued for and recovered against the person making default and his sureties.
The right being hereby reserved to reject any and all proposals or bids received, if deemed in the interest of the Corporation.
Blank forms of proposals and estimates can be obtained on application to the City Inspector.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN M. POST, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor and Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of Joshua Mersereau, in the town of Castleton, in said County, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 5, A. D. 1859.
MARY POST, Executrix.
JOSHUA MERSEREAU, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM DUNNING against ALANSON FINCH, LOUIS BECKER, CECILIE BECKER, wife of said Louis Becker, Darius Benham, Moses R. Whitney, and John H. Atwater.—Summons for relief.—To the above Defendants—You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 11, 1859.
WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City of New-York, on the eleventh day of October, 1859. o13-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., against SAMUEL N. PARMALEE, WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON and MARY ANN his wife, THEODORE, SCHUBERT and GEORGE T. OLYPHANT.—Summons.—(For Relief.)—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at the office of H. W. Robinson, No. 112 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1859. WM. F. CASE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 1st day of October, 1859.
o6-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SELAH VAN DUZER, President of the New-York Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, against EDWARD S. SMITH, and MARY A., his wife, and JESSE M. BAKER. Summons—For relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Oct. 11, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of October, 1859.
Dated, Oct. 15, 1859. A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o20-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth-street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. TUTTLE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the store of Tuttle & Bailey, No. 74 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1859.
JANE D. TUTTLE, WILLIAM TUTTLE, JAMES S. BAILEY, EDWARD A. TUTTLE, Administrators.
o29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 120 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 12, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, Executors.
my12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILTON ELY, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, the foot of East 25th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 28, 1859.
SELAH D. SEAMAN, Adm'trator.
s29-law6mTh*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, SEVEN years old, 15 hands high, sound and kind in single or double harness; can trot to the pole in 3½; will be sold single or double. Call at McDONALD'S stables, No. 25 12th-st., corner of University-place.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT LADIES' saddle-horse in this City; to be seen at No. 58 West 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH [illegible] and broken down constitutions, resulting from over-excitement and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is more [illegible] than the liquid oil. Also, QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasant to take, [illegible] without nausea, and does not [illegible]. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. [illegible], and of druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. [illegible] HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, who is the first living Surgeon for [illegible] diseases, and also of Professors [illegible] of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases [illegible] at NO. 61 BLEECKER-ST., a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Constitutional Infection, Spermatorrhea, [illegible], Uterine and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-induced Consumption, skillfully treated. Office hours from 8 to 2 and 5 to 9 o'clock. Dr. H.'s recent work on the above. Price, $1.

[illegible]'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS. READ THE EVIDENCE. My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st. For sale at No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE! TRIESEMAR 1, 2 AND 3. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhea, and all physical disabilities. No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs. No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 28th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs, the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's successful Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs one block above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Thursday, till 2 P. M. We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Dis[illegible], Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Boston Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Pick, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON's work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been [illegible] by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhea and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons [illegible] in marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 536 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. [illegible] consulting rooms.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, HAS REMOVED his French private Medical Institute, for the treatment of the more difficult and delicate cases, to the elegant house No. 18 [illegible]-place, corner of Bleecker and Greene sts., two blocks west of Broadway. Private entrance on Greene-st. Separate parlors for ladies. The superiority of the new French system of treatment in a certain class of diseases, is known all over the world; and without the use of any mercury or other poisons, this method eradicates even the longest standing cases. Particular attention paid to all affections of ladies. English, French, German and Spanish spoken.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 18 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the Astor House, No. 117 Broadway, and at No. 186 Fulton-st., corner of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been ruined by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. F. STRATTON, M.D., No. 111 6th-av., New-York. $1 per bottle.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts. (No. 126 Crosby-st.) hours, 10½ to 2 and 6 to 8, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. [illegible] is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and [illegible], is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, [illegible] of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and [illegible] every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without extraction. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. [illegible], Dentist, [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of DECOPPET & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. LOUIS DECOPPET retiring from business. Either of the subscribers will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
LOUIS DECOPPET,
EDWARD WESTON,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1859. H. THEO. DORTIC.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm of WESTON, DORTIC & Co., for the purpose of succeeding to the Banking and Brokerage business of the late firm of Decoppet & Co.
EDWARD WESTON,
H. THEO. DORTIC,
GEORGE C. WESTON,
FRED. DeBILLIER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm name of HERRING, FLOYD & KIBBE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SILAS C. HERRING,
JAMES R. FLOYD,
New-York, Oct. 29, 1859. THEODORE C. KIBBE.
The manufacture and sale of Floyd's Patent Rotary Covers and [illegible] Patent Door and Frame will be continued by Silas C. Herring and James R. Floyd, under the firm name of HERRING & FLOYD, at the Oregon Iron Foundry, Nos. 140, 142 and 144 Greenwich-st. All orders through Theodore C. Kibbe will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF [illegible], WHITE & WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and the old business of the firm will be settled by either of the undersigned, to whom all payments are required to be made.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1859.
[illegible] T. WHITE,
JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1859.
MR. CHARLES D. DICKEY, OF MOBILE, has become a partner in our houses.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1859. GARNER & CO.

EXPRESSES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) via Stonington, (mail route) at [illegible] P. M., Inland Express at 3 P. M., via New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars apply to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. [illegible] Broadway and [illegible] Canal-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting with the steamships GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS and SONORA of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
THROUGH TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH NOVEMBER, at 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship SONORA, F. L. [illegible], Commander.
THE ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON,
will follow on the 21st November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for [illegible] tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. [illegible] Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Dec. 10.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE.
Carrying the United States Mail, and leaving each port every twenty days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship YORKTOWN, R. W. SHUFELDT Commander, will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on TUESDAY, Nov. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. Her next trips will be made Dec. 5 and 26. The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,500 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled. For freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.
First cabin, $60. Second cabin, $35.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage....$15 | Deck....$6
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. Adams, commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$[illegible]
To Mobile, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	[illegible]
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	[illegible]
To Nashville, Tenn.	28 00	To Columbia, S. C.	[illegible]
To Memphis, Tenn.	28 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. Foster, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9.
Notice.—No freight received after 3 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 00.
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $26; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, succeeds on Thursday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 30 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior staterooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent, corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—TWICE A week.—For NORFOLK, PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND.—The steamship ROANOKE will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, 2d November, at 3 P. M. The JAMESTOWN will leave on SATURDAY, 5th November. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, and New-Haven Railroads. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
From the New-York Times.
We have now an instrument without an equal. All that was cumbersome has been done away with. The strain of the strings is brought to bear on the iron frame only, and the sound-board or tone magnifier is as detached and vibratory as it could be, merely because there is nothing whatever to interfere with its efforts. Simple as its construction may seem, it works an entire change in the sound-producing principle of the Piano-forte. It carries the instrument into the class of the violin—the most perfect, because the most responsive instrument in the world. In sustained passages, the vocal effect of Mr. Driggs' patent is wonderful; it can sing with a smooth delicacy perfectly unattainable on any other instrument. The gain of power is equally remarkable; an ordinary player obtains, with no exertion, the fullness of a grand Piano-forte.
Manufactured and for sale by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.
JAMES F. HALL, Sec'y and General Manager.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depot:
$45, $60, $100, $150, $225, $250, $300, $[illegible], $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Buisson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $225 and $250.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depot No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. [illegible] Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

60 PIANO-FORTES AND 3 SMALL ORGANS, new and second-hand, for $20, $30, $45, $60, $85, $100 to $360, at No. 1,097 Broadway, corner 33d-st.
R. GONZALEZ.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 5 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

BARGAINS IN NEW AND OLD PIANOS, at $30, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $150, $175, and $200, at the Bible House Piano Warerooms, Astor-place, corner of 4th-av. and 8th-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 487 Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 267 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., [illegible] P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M., 5 P. M., [illegible] P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M., 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at [illegible] and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] P. M., passengers by this train will cross the [illegible] Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at [illegible] o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, [illegible] cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 17, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M. and 4 and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

PATENT MANGLES, FOR IRONING clothes without heat; suitable for hotels, laundries and private families. For sale by DUNCAN, WEST & SHARP, No. 21 Beekman-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEAUCARDE—LUCREZIA.
The sale for Beaucarde's second night in America ("Lucrezia Borgia") commences this morning at all the TICKET OFFICES—Academy of Music; [illegible], No. 12 Wall-st.; Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; No. 2 Astor House.
Signor CARLO BEAUCARDE
Will make his second appearance in America
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
On which occasion will be given Donizetti's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Signor BEAUCARDE in his great rôle of........Gennaro
Mme. GAZZANIGA as........Lucrezia Borgia
Mme. STRAKOSCH as........Orsini
Signor AMODIO as........The Duke
Conductor and Musical Director........Sig. MUZIO
On SATURDAY, at 1, doors open at 12,
GRAND MATINEE,
On which occasion a most extraordinary combination of
ARTISTS AND OPERAS
Will be offered to the patrons of the Matinée. The Directors, desirous that every kind of musical entertainment which from its excellence is worthy of public attention, might be heard at the Academy, have made an arrangement with the popular artists,
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON,
Who during the last month have made such a favorable impression with their Operettas and Lyric Proverbs, for performing at the Matinée the highly successful Operetta,
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
THE GREAT TENOR, SIGNOR BEAUCARDE,
Will make his first appearance on the same occasion.
The performances will comprise
The fourth act of Donizetti's Opera of
LA FAVORITA.
Fernando........Signor Beaucarde.
Leonora........Mme. Gazzaniga.
Which will be given in full, including the
SPIRITO GENTIL........Signor BEAUCARDE.
To be followed by the admired Operetta of
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
Written by H. Drayton.
Music composed by E. J. Loder.
Oscar, Count de Belleville........Mr. H. Drayton.
Louise, Countess de Belleville........Mrs. H. Drayton.
Song—"I've loved thee long, Louise"....Mrs. Drayton.
Duet—"Good Husband"........Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recit.—"He's gone; once more I am alone."
Ballad—"If I but dared to tell how much I loved."
Mrs. Drayton.
Duettino—"I've said it, Sir, and law my word must be"........Mr. and Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"Ah! yes, as in the play" / Grand Air—"Happiness, joy divine" / Melody—"How oft in fancy have I heard" } Mr. Drayton
Duet—"Good night"........Mr. & Mrs. Drayton.
Recitative—"Dear Oscar, I am thine alone" / Cantabile—"When in solitude I ponder" / Cabaletta—"Hope now brightly beaming" } Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
Duet—"Leave me, I pray" / Duet—"Madame, I know all" / Finale—"What vengeance, what fury" } Mr. & Mrs. Drayton
To conclude with (by request) the entire opera of
RIGOLETTO,
which will be given without curtailment or abridgement.
Mad. COLSON, Mad. STRAKOSCH,
Sig. STIGELLI,
MULLER,
The great BARITONE, Sig. FERRI,
In his great rôle of Rigoletto.
The directors pledge themselves that all announcements made in the advertisements will be strictly complied with.
On MONDAY, Nov. 7, first night in America of Verdi's new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
now being performed in Europe with extraordinary success, which will be produced at the Academy of Music with four new scenes, five hundred magnificent and costly dresses, a number of splendid suites of medieval accoutrements and properties, (from the celebrated manufactory of Granger, in Paris,) and an immense ensemble, at a cost of $15,000.
The sale of seats for the first three nights of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
will commence to-morrow.
NOTICE.—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the directors beg to state that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place as announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The public are respectfully informed that, after a preparation of many months' duration, the Directors are enabled to announce
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of the new and celebrated Opera of
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
(Music by VERDI; the Poem by EUGENE SCRIBE,)
FOR MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 7.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
was expressly composed by VERDI for the Grand Opera in Paris, and is universally acknowledged as being the grandest and most effective Opera of this celebrated composer. Its success in Italy has been enormous, and on its production in London last June, it was received with an enthusiasm that has never been surpassed by any other Italian Opera.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS
Will be produced at the Academy of Music,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND PROPERTIES,
By SIGNOR HANNIBAL W. CALVO, from the original models of the Grand Opera in Paris, obtained through the kind permission of his Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre de la Maison de l'Empereur, M. Achille Fould.
THE UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE DRESSES,
Presenting a most faithful picture of the costumes of the thirteenth century, have been made in Paris, by Monsieur Le Roy, costumer of the Grand Opera, and Signor Bruschi, costumer from the principal theatres in Italy.
THE NEW ACCOUTREMENTS AND PROPERTIES
Are from the celebrated manufactory of Monsieur Granger, armorer to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
The Princess Elena........Mme. COLSON
Arrigo........Sig. BRIGNOLI
The Governor of Monforte........Sig. FERRI
Procida, Chief of the Conspirators........Sig. JUNCA
SECONDARY CHARACTERS
by Mme. Morra, Signors Muller, Rubio, Quinto, Ximenes, Crouza, [illegible], &c.
To give due effect to the numerous double choruses (French and Sicilian) the regular choruses have been increased to
EIGHTY SINGERS.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
will comprise
SIXTY-FOUR PERFORMERS,
under the direction of
SIGNOR MUZIO.
Harpist........M. APTOMAS.
THE TARANTELLE BY THE CORPS DE BALLET has been composed by M. DENSTAEDT.
THE MISE EN SCENE OF THE SICILIAN VESPERS has been perfected under the direct superintendence of B. Ullman, who for the purpose has visited the principal European Opera-houses, assisted by M. DUBREUIL.
THE SALE OF SEATS AND PRIVATE BOXES FOR THE FIRST THREE NIGHTS OF THE VESPERS
Will commence to-morrow.
NOTICE.—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the Directors beg to state that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place, as announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
The sale of seats for the first three nights commences to-morrow.
The Directors respectfully announce that the new opera of THE SICILIAN VESPERS,
WORDS BY SCRIBE, MUSIC BY VERDI,
will be given for the first time in America on MONDAY next.
The auspicious production of this work in Paris, where on its first performance it was hailed as the greatest work of its celebrated *maestro*, has now been confirmed and indorsed by nearly all the great opera communities of Europe. It has been selected invariably by Italian managers as the *Opera di Cartello*, which, in theatrical parlance, means the card upon which they have staked the fate of the season. In every instance the issue has been prosperous and satisfactory. It has enabled them to refer to the season just concluded as one of the most fruitful on record, and that, too, in spite of the depression caused by the late war. Crowds, such as were never gathered to witness even "Il Trovatore," have flocked to hear this later and more esteemed work. A success so wide-spread and extraordinary is without a parallel in theatrical history. In London, where competition is always alive to its opportunities, the energetic lessee of Drury Lane selected Verdi's work as a *counterpoise to the attractions of Meyerbeer's "Pardon de Ploermel"* at the other house. Whilst the latter has obtained an undoubted success, the "Sicilian Vespers" *has elicited much more enthusiasm.*
Under these circumstances the Directors have deemed it their duty towards the patrons of the opera at once to *satisfy public curiosity by producing the opera with all* the expedition that is compatible with the very extensive preparations demanded by the work, and never *begrudged by the direction of the Academy of Music.*
The opera of the Sicilian Vespers was written for the Grand Opera in Paris at the express command of the Emperor. *It is well known to critics and connoisseurs* that Verdi has introduced in it a new style, which, it is considered by many, will henceforth be the real style in all his own compositions and in those of his followers. Whilst it possesses all the melodic features, so conspicuous in Il Trovatore and La Traviata, it is free from certain trivialities which have too often furnished the opponents of Verdi with pretexts for hostility. In the *Sicilian Vespers we encounter a manner at once massive* and grand, and a boldness of form such as we find in Meyerbeer's Huguenots, Rossini's Moses in Egypt, and *that most dramatic of all operas, La Juive. In fact, it* possesses all the breadth and strength of construction usually found in Meyerbeer's and Halévy's works, with the spontaneity and elegance of the pure Italian school.
The opera will be brought out under the special superintendence of Signor Muzio, the well-known pupil and friend of Signor Verdi, who, it will be remembered, was engaged last year as the especial conductor of Mlle. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio, from association and familiarity with Verdi and his music, is, of all conductors, the one most familiar with its style and delicate nuances, to which he adds all the necessary routine and experience acquired in a long and most intimate connection with Italian music.
If the public have, therefore, just grounds to rely upon full justice being done to the musical department, they can rest assured that the mise-en-scene will be, to say the least, in perfect keeping with it. Indeed the directors can boldly assert that—thanks to the liberality of some of the prominent stockholders of the Academy of Music, who, at the end of Mr. Ullman's last season, advanced to him a large sum of money—there will be an opportunity for bringing out this novelty with a degree of splendor, an exactness of detail, and a richness of effect which have never before been bestowed on a purely Italian work. Four new scenes have been painted for it, each act contributing its repast to the eye and illusion to the mind. The dresses are both picturesque and costly. In order to insure the greatest perfection in these respects, the directors have imported a large proportion of them from Paris, and for the rest, have secured the patterns used at the Grand Opera there. A number of splendid suits of medieval accoutrements and properties have also been procured for the Opera, from the ateliers of the celebrated Granger, of Paris. The total expense of mounting the *SICILIAN VESPERS* will not fall short of $15,000, a sum which has never before been expended on any single operatic production in America.
NOTICE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS.
A rumor having been circulated that all seats for the first three nights of the SICILIAN VESPERS have been taken, the directors beg to state that they have not permitted and will not permit a single seat to be sold before to-morrow morning, when the regular sale of seats and private boxes for the first three nights will take place as announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In consequence of repeated demands on the part of the public
FOR A REPETITION
of the
HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTIONS
OF
TWO YEARS AGO,
it has been deemed necessary by the management to announce,
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
the reproduction of the
BEAUTIFUL PICTURESQUE DRAMA
entitled the
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
MARBLE HEART,
in order to afford the admirers of this beautiful play an opportunity of again witnessing its
ADMIRABLE SCENIC EFFECTS
AND MAGNIFICENT ACTING.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1859,
will be presented, for a few nights only, the beautiful Drama entitled the
MARBLE HEART,
with the following splendid distribution of characters:
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Gorgias, a rich citizen of Athens....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Alcibiades, the Athenian General....Mr. Levick
Phidias, the sculptor....Mr. G. Jordan
Diogenes, the cynic and philosopher....Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Strabon, an Athenian slave....Mr. Henry
Thea, a slave....Miss J. Henry
THE STATUES
of the
SCULPTOR'S DREAM,
Athenians, Revelers, Noblemen, Slaves, &c.
THE REALIZATION OF THE VISION.
Lord Merton, an English nobleman....Mr. Jeffries
Viscount Chateaumargaux....J. G. Burnett
Frederick Volage, editor of a fashionable paper....C. Wheatleigh
Raphael Duchatlet, a young sculptor....G. Jordan
Monsieur Veandore, a rich Parisian....J. A. Smith
Frederick Decoucy, a Parisian gentleman....Levick
John, a footman....Evans
Mlle. Marco....Miss Laura Keene
Clementine....Miss Annie [illegible]
Mariette....Miss Norah [illegible]
[illegible]....Miss [illegible]
Julie....Miss Mary [illegible]
Marie, a poor orphan....Miss J. Henry
Madame Duchatlet, mother of Raphael..Miss Mary Wells
NOTICE.
The highly successful comedy of
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP,
By Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Our American Cousin," &c.,
WILL BE REPEATED
In the course of a few days, with an equally efficient cast as that which marked its previous production at this house, and introducing
ALL THE OLD FAVORITES
in their
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1859,
Will be produced the beautiful 5-act play called
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
Originally produced at the Park Theatre by Mr. Chas. Kean and Miss Ellen Tree, and since played by them over
ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS
In London.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
FAST MEN! FAST MEN!!
FAST MEN!!!
26,000 PERSONS
HAVE ALREADY WITNESSED IT.
Notice—Places may be secured in advance.
TO-NIGHT,
And every evening until further notice,
FIFTEENTH REPRESENTATION
OF
FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.
Charles II., King of England....Mr. [illegible]
John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester....Mr. Lester Wallack
In which he will sing the song of Simon the Cellarer.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham....Mr. Brougham
Lycurgus Muddle, a specimen of the genus Dogberry....Mr. Blake
Amos Squeak, a Parish Beadle....Mr. Walcot
Starvemouse, a Miser....Mr. Dyott
Jeremiah Thin, his Man....Mr. Young
Dunstable, a Strolling Player....Mr. Floyd
Balaam, Valet to Rochester....Mr. Sloan
Joskin....Mr. C. Parsloe
Gruff Barney....Mr. Oliver
The Countess of Loveleigh....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Gay....Mrs. Sloan
Sylvia Golden, an Heiress, ward of Starvemouse....Miss Gannon
Aunt Rebecca....Mrs. Vernon
Bell, Barmaid of the "Horns"....Miss Tree
New Scenery....by....Isherwood.
New Music....by....Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Dances....by....Miss [illegible]
To conclude with a new comic musical duality, adapted expressly for this theatre, (from a translation by MARIA GRACE WALCOTT of "Les Deux Aveugles," and received with great laughter and applause, entitled
GOING IT BLIND.
Principal Rôles, (rough and tumble) by Messrs. Walcott and Brougham.
Bogus, (a blind musician)....Mr. Walcott
Buncombe (a ditto, a little more ditto)....Mr. Brougham
The music arranged by Mr. Robert Stoepel.
Entirely new scene by Isherwood, of
THE CENTRAL PARK FROM SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.
A beautiful and interesting novelty is in active preparation.

WINTER GARDEN,
A CONSERVATORY OF THE ARTS,
Dedicated to the culture of
COMEDY, MUSIC, BALLET,
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
SMIKE
OR
SCENES FROM NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
N. B.—The success which attended the production of "Dot," or scenes from "The Cricket on the Hearth," induces the Management of the Winter Garden to produce another illustration from the same graphic author. The well-known types of character in "Nicholas Nickleby" have perhaps never fallen into hands of artists more admirably fitted to them than those who constitute the group sustaining the dramatic picture this evening:
Miss Agnes Robertson....as....Smike
Mr. Jefferson....as....Newman Noggs
Mr. Davenport....as....Nicholas
Mr. T. B. Johnston....as....Squeers
Mr. Pearson....as....John Browdie
Mr. Boucicault....as....Mantilini
Mr. Geo. Holland....as Scaley and the Specimen Boy
Mr. Stoddard....as....Ralph
Mrs. Blake....as....Mrs. Squeers
Mrs. J. H. Allen....as....Madame Mantilini
The curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6½ P. M. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Stage Manager....Mr. G. L. Fox.
Doors open at 6¼; performances commence at 7¼.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the Drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Uncle Tom....Mr. J. W. Lingard
St. Clair, with the song, "Death of Eva"...Mr. Howard
Eva, with song of "Eva to her Papa"..Cordelia Howard
Topsey, with song "Golly, I'se so Wicked"..Mrs. Howard
After which, the grand Comic Pantomime of
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
Courlei....Mr. G. L. Fox
Concluding with the
SWISS SWAINS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.
A la demande generale des familles,
JEUDI, 3d Novembre,
JEAN LE SOT,
Operette Musique de Pilati.
Joué par Mlle. Darcy, Juignet, Alphonse.
LES CROCHETS DU PERE MARTIN.
Drame en 3 actes.
Joué par MM. Bertrand, Barry, Taillet, Edgard, Mlle. Adolphe, Karsch, Darcy.
Ordre du spectacle—1. Les Crochets. 2. Jean le Sot.
On commencera a 8 heures moins ¼ precise.
DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
This Theatre to rent for every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4,
and every evening during the week, the
world-renowned
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Geo. Christy, Stage Manager. R. M. Hooley Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell, Musical Director,
Will make their first appearance at the above popular Saloon, in their unique, original and unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
For particulars see programmes. Admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1859.
MENDELSSOHN'S GRAND ORATORIO OF ELIJAH,
For the benefit of
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
Principal parts by the following resident talent:
Miss M. S. BRAINERD, Miss E. COLMAN,
Mrs. WESTERVELT,
Mr. E. PERRING,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS.
The HARMONIC SOCIETY,
Supported by a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW....Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents each—to be obtained at the music, book and drug stores on Broadway, of the Rector of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, No. 143 East 13th-st., or at the door on the evening of performance.
To commence at 7½ o'clock.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS.
POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.
THURSDAY, NOV. 3, at 7½ o'clock.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY!
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
To conclude with the popular Lyric Proverb
DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.
Reserved Seats, 50 cents; other seats 25 cents.
FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—Positively the LAST NIGHT at the French Theatre.
NOTICE!—DRAYTON'S NEW PARLOR OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, will be opened TUESDAY, Nov. 8. Particulars hereafter.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Great burlesque on
RICHARD III.
EPH HORN....as....Richard
CHAS. WHITE....as....Richmond
Tickets 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BRILLIANT COMEDY WEEK.—THURSDAY, Nov. 3, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the farce of JOHN JONES; Guy Goodluck by Mr. T. Hadaway. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the comedy of PAUL PRY; Paul Pry by Mr. T. Hadaway. The rest of the characters by the Company. Besides which, dancing, &c. A Life Size Figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, *modeled from life, at Harper's Ferry,* also a KNIFE taken from the hand of BROWN'S SON, are now to be seen. TWO MARBLED SEALS, alive, male and female, are now among the novelties in the Curiosity Saloons; the ARAB GIANT, 7½ feet high; the beautiful AQUARIA; the MOUNT OLIVE TREE; HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] CONCERT [illegible] SALOON. THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 3. To commence [illegible]. PROGRAMME.
1—Overture [illegible].
2—Grand Aria, Ernani—Verdi. [illegible]
3—Duo, [illegible]—Mercadante. [illegible]
4—Overture to Semiramide, newly arranged for the Alexandre Organ. [illegible]
5—Ballad, "Why do I weep for thee?"—Wallace. Miss [illegible]
6—Grand Duo. Messrs. W. H. Cook and Philip [illegible]
7—"Le Sejour des Fées," Fragment, [illegible]
PART II.
1—Duetto, "Soirée Musicale"—Rossini. Miss [illegible] and Mr. [illegible]
2—Theme, Alexandre Organ. [illegible]
3—"Absence" (by request)—Henry Sanderson. [illegible]
4—Solo, Cornet-a-Piston, "Potpourri," [illegible] Schreiber. Mr. Louis Schreiber.
5—"He was despised," from the Messiah, with organ accompaniment by Mr. King. Handel. Miss [illegible]
6—Theme, Alexandre Organ. [illegible]
7—Quartette, [illegible]—Dietsch. [illegible], Messrs. Cooke and [illegible]
Signor [illegible] will preside at the piano-forte. The grand piano used on this occasion is from the factory of Steinway & Sons, New-York, and the Alexandre Organ from the depot of Bernard & Fabreguettes, Jr.

EXHIBITION EXTRAORDINARY.
BALLOON. BALLOON.
INFLATION OF THE
GRAND AERIAL SHIP
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
THE LARGEST BALLOON EVER CONSTRUCTED,
NOW OPEN,
EVERY DAY TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.
previous to its great aerial
VOYAGE TO EUROPE,
at the
CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.
These grounds having, by a vote of the
COMMON COUNCIL,
been granted for this gigantic, scientific and worthy enterprise.
Admission [illegible] cents.
Family Tickets admitting six persons [illegible]
N. B.—Due notice will be given of the day of ascension.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.
IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF SCHILLER'S ONE-HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.
FIRST DAY.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9.—GRAND CONCERT AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
Beethoven's Choral Symphony.
SECOND DAY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 10.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Twelve Tableaux Vivants.
Wallenstein's Camp.
For particulars see future advertisements.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
W. L. SONNTAG'S PAINTING,
"A DREAM OF ITALY."
The finest and latest work of the Artist, has just been added to the above collection. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
WAUGH'S ITALIA.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
20,000 have already made the
TOUR OF ITALY.
THIS AFTERNOON, 3 o'cl'k. EVERY EVENING, [illegible]
Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WORKS.
Two grand pictures by that world-renowned artist, with her portrait painted by herself and Dubufe, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

CHURCH'S
"HEART OF THE ANDES."
Now on exhibition at THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 TENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-AVS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Rooms of the establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 9 o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON AT THE MASONIC ALTAR,
BY HIRAM POWERS.
At Goupil's New Gallery, No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st. Admission 25 cents.

TEA PARTY.—THE LADIES OF THIRTY-SEVENTH-street Methodist E. Church, between 9th and 10th avs., will have a TEA PARTY in the church on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d inst. Object, to aid in paying for furnishing the church and parsonage. Addresses and Music. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents. If stormy it will be postponed till Friday evening.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. There are added several new paintings to this most select exhibition. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. All pictures are for sale.

LECTURES.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.—PROF. O. M. MITCHEL'S last Astronomical Lecture before the Society, at the Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Society's Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; [illegible], corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Hutchinson & [illegible], No. 312 Broadway; and George F. Nesbitt & Co., corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL COMMENCE the Course of six Lectures in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.
Subject—*Orders of Nobility.*
Tickets to the Course $1; single tickets 25. To be obtained in the Vestry of the Church on the night of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7¼. Lecture at 8.

CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION.—DR. JOHN PRIESTLEY'S lecture on *Ventilation and Aeration of the Blood*, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Wednesdays and Saturdays in New-York, Tuesdays and Fridays in Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 137 Montague-place.
New classes for children at 4 P. M., on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on Thursday, November 3. Early application is desirable.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL LECTURE THIS EVENING on the diseases of the chest and the skin, in the Dewitt Institute, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av. Manikins and plates, &c., will be used to illustrate the lecture. Admission 10 cents. Lecture to commence at 7¾ P. M. Next Monday evening he will deliver his celebrated lecture on the Temperaments.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 30 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. [illegible] Clinton-st., Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils. Afternoons for misses and masters, evenings for gentlemen, and mornings for ladies. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
(Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards.)
FOR SENATOR,
MERWIN R. BREWER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Ninth Assembly District, Sixteenth Ward.
For Assembly,
DAVID R. JAQUES.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
UNION CANDIDATE,
DR. SAMUEL HALL.

SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Botanic Hall, No. [illegible] East Broadway, on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Persons desirous of joining the Association can then have an opportunity.
By order of J. BANCROFT STEVENS, Pres.
CHARLES H. HALL, EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, } Secretaries.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—COMprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, and XIVth Wards.
Democratic Republican Regular Nomination.
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM WILSON.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held THIS EVENING, in Farrington Hall, corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., at 7½ o'clock.
By order, JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. [illegible], Secretary.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF HON. WM. A. GUEST, Union candidate for Senator for the Sixth District, will be open at Thorp's Hotel, corner of Broadway and 26th-st., until after the election. STEPHEN A. PIERCE, *Chairman Committee Arrangements.*

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—EIGHTEENTH WARD—*For Member of Assembly,* ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at [illegible] FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, composition blackboard of slate, of any dimensions; revolving [illegible] crayons, white and colored. Also, Office and stationery [illegible] Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WANTS AND WELFARE OF SEAMEN.—The Port Society of this City have issued a call for a Convention of Seamen's Chaplains, to be held in the Mariners' Church, on the corner of Madison and Catharine streets, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of "considering the best mode of advancing the temporal and spiritual interests of Seamen." A large attendance of the Chaplains, and other friends of Seamen, is expected. Such a Convention is certainly very opportune, at the present time, as there are many important matters connected with their welfare that need to be agitated and discussed. Such as: The present system of advanced wages; the [illegible] of shipping men; the relative position and duties of owners, officers and men; the helps and hindrances of those who are laboring to elevate and better the condition of the sailor, both physically and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... it will at least enable the [illegible] ... to come together, to [illegible] the different methods of [illegible] ... to present some important [illegible] ... and, perhaps, to suggest some [illegible] ... the records of their labor, [illegible] ... obtain a more definite [illegible] of good resulting from Christian [illegible] in this extensive missionary field.

PARADE AND BANQUET OF THE CITY GUARD.—The City Guard, the [illegible] Guard of "twenty gold [illegible] ago," and now Company C of the Ninth Regiment, (still, however, retaining the honored name of "City Guard,") had a gala day yesterday to do honor to its new Commandant, MANSFIELD LOVELL. A review and parade took place in the afternoon, the corps mustering [illegible] guns, and being attired in full winter costume, overcoats, capes, and bearskins. After the parade, a banquet, at the Metropolitan Hotel, was furnished by Mr. WARREN LELAND, in person, and [illegible] full justice to the resources of that vast establishment. Speeches were made by Col. Van Buren, Commandant of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. Lovell, Dr. [illegible], W. H. Draper, Lieut.-Col. Ferris, Alex. Hamilton, Gen. Halleck, Lieut. Stone, and Charles H. [illegible]. To the latter gentleman a large gold medal was presented by Col. Ferris, for his services as the [illegible] of the Guard, for the past year. The City Guard never do things by halves, and their [illegible] of yesterday was quite equal to their well-deserved renown, and justified their motto: "Semper [illegible]."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—The Academy of Medicine convened, last evening, in the Ninth-street Church, to celebrate [its] anniversary. Dr. W. C. ROBERTS was the orator of the occasion, and delivered "An Eulogium on Medical Science." His discourse was a review of the improvements which have been suggested and successfully carried into practice in the Healing Art during the last three-fourths of a century. At its conclusion the Doctor was tendered a vote of thanks. The audience was large, and comprised a great number of ladies. Dr. WATSON, the President of the Academy, occupied the chair. He was assisted by Drs. BECK and THOMAS. Drs. MOTT, FRANCIS, BE[illegible], and others equally well-known, were in attendance.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—GEORGE SEARLES, an Englishman, 30 years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night, by hanging himself from the basement stairs of House No. 311 Seventh-avenue. Since deceased and his wife separated, three years ago, he has led an intemperate life, having been of late reduced to vagrancy. His remains were buried in Potters' Field.....MICHAEL MCGOWN, a pantryman on the steamship Ocean Queen, was drowned by accidentally falling into the river, at the foot of [illegible]-street, on Tuesday night. In each case Coroner [illegible] held an inquest.....PAUL NEILSON died at Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday night, from the effect of burns received on the 17th ult. Deceased was sitting up with his sick wife, when his clothes caught fire from coming in contact with a stove. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

THE DELANCEY-STREET SHOOTING CASE AGAIN.—On the 17th ult. SAMUEL CHEEVERS was wounded in a Delancey-street porter-house, by a pistol shot discharged at him by JOHN CARPENTER. The dispute which occasioned the fight originated in a discussion about the disorderly proceedings at the Democratic State Convention. CHEEVERS at first refused to make a complaint against CARPENTER, and the latter was detained in custody on a charge preferred by WM. DOTY, a witness of the affray. Subsequently he was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. Yesterday CHEEVERS determined to prosecute the affair, and made charges against CARPENTER before Alderman BRADY, who fixed his sureties at $5,000.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—At the November meeting of this Society, at their rooms in Clinton Hall, this evening, a paper on the present condition of Iceland, written by a native of that island, will be read. Measures will also be taken for holding a meeting in commemoration of the lately deceased CARL RITTER, the first geographer of the age.

A DEATH OF CHARLES CORANE.—CHARLES CORANE, who was stabbed last Friday in an affray at the liquor saloon No. 230 West Sixteenth-st., died on Tuesday night at the New-York Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER made preliminary arrangements yesterday for holding an inquest this morning at 9 o'clock. DONNELLY, who is said to have inflicted the wounds, is in custody.

THE RUTGERS LECTURES.—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will repeat his lecture on "Bargain Makers," at the Rutgers-street Church, this evening.

Fires.

FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.—About 7½ o'clock last evening MARGARET WALKER, employed as a servant in the family of ISAAC HAVILAND, at No. 12 Fulton-street, accidentally upset a fluid lamp in a bedroom on the third floor of the house. Before the flames were extinguished the furniture of Mr. HAVILAND, on which there is no insurance, was damaged to the amount of $1,000. The stock of HARVEY & HAVILAND, tobacconists, who occupied the building No. 10, and part of No. 12, was damaged principally by smoke and water to the extent of $1,500. It is insured in the Excelsior, Relief, Metropolitan, Lenox and Market Insurance Companies. The building No. 12 is owned by EDWARD JONES, and suffered damage which $300 will cover. It is insured. The building No. 10 belongs to the Schermerhorn estate, and is insured but little. The stock of A. B. LUDLAM, grocer, who occupied the first floor of No. 12 was slightly damaged.

FIRE IN CANAL-STREET.—Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock, a trifling fire occurred at the Hoboken Ferry building at the foot of Canal-street, in consequence of a spark falling on the roof.

Police Reports.

EXCHANGING PERSONALITIES.—John BRADY alias Pigeon, was sent to the City Prison to await trial for the commission of a burglary. While in the van, on the way from the Police Court to the Tombs, he induced Francis Brady, who was sentenced for ten days as a penalty for having been drunk and disorderly, to assume the name and character of John Brady, the burglar, while the latter was to answer to the name and for the crime of Francis Brady, the drunkard. This ingeniously concocted plan was carried out at the City Prison, the burglar being duly [illegible] for ten days confinement as a drunkard, and his fellow plotter going into a cell until it should be time to convey him to the Court of General Sessions to answer for the burglary. At the expiration of the drunkard's term John Brady was discharged, and the ruse was duly discovered when Francis Brady, the obliging friend, was arraigned before the City Judge. The [illegible] of the witnesses in the burglary case [illegible] when they saw the man against whom they were to testify, and as they could not identify him he was liberated. On Tuesday night the ingenious young burglar was arrested by officers Bigland and Wilson, of the Eleventh Ward, while he was running to a fire in Seventeenth-street, and the story of his escape became known, despite the attempt to suppress it. The prisoner was recommitted to the Tombs.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RAILROAD AGENTS.

Mr. VERPLANCK presided at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon. The weekly report stated that 1,306 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending Nov. 2, making a total of 68,592 since the 1st of January, against 70,525 during the same period last year. The receipts to Nov. 2 were $149,585 24, and the disbursements $153,[illegible] 47. Mr. JELLINGHAUS, from the Committee on the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of having one of their German employes in attendance at Castle Garden on the arrival of the passengers consigned to them, presented a minority report in favor of granting the request. The report set forth the annoyance to which German emigrants are exposed on their arrival, and the advantage that would accrue from the proposed arrangement. The majority report against granting the request was adopted and the Board adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BIBLE QUESTION AGAIN—NO DECISION.

The first business before the Board of Education, last evening, was the election of a Finance Clerk in place of Mr. CLARK, resigned. Mr. GEORGE W. [illegible] was elected on the first ballot.

A resolution was adopted, appropriating $2,500 to repair Colored School No. 2, in Laurens-street, which was injured by fire a few days ago.

The Sixth Ward School Officers sent in a communication stating that they had, with a view to avoid any elements of discord, directed the exercises of the schools under their charge to be conducted as heretofore, without the reading of the Holy Scriptures. The [illegible] asked, in the form of a resolution, that all the teachers of that Ward, whose salaries had not been paid, be paid, with one exception, left to form a case to test the question in the Courts.

Mr. FARR moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. [illegible] seconded the motion.

Mr. WATERBURY hoped the offer of the Sixth Ward School Officers would be accepted, as there was a doubt on the subject which ought to be decided by a legal tribunal.

Mr. FARR claimed that the "Bible Question" had become the law of the Board, and that, until the Courts decided adversely, was binding.

Mr. WATERBURY opposed the motion to refer, holding that it was only just and fair that the offer of the Sixth Ward should be accepted.

Mr. ADAMS did not believe the Board had violated any "sectarian law," and did not believe that the Bible was a sectarian book.

Mr. FAIRMAN thought it was necessary to maintain a consistent record. They had passed a by-law, and it was now asked of them to stultify their action.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT observed that while they might concede that the law had been violated, he thought that some means might be adopted to alleviate any inconvenience entailed upon teachers. He thought it fair to suppose, without expressing any opinion, that the question was a doubtful one. Now, who was it that contested the matter? Was it those who said the question was under their control—the local Board—was that so? It was doubtful, he insisted, whether it was so. The teachers could not solve the doubt in the case. They were between two fires, with their bread depending upon each. What should they do? They said they obeyed the orders of those who had controlled them directly, for the last fifteen years. He would ask if the Board would really oblige all the teachers whose salaries had been stopped, to suffer, when they voluntarily offered to test the question? In regard to the question, how they would act if the Courts decided in favor of the law directing the reading of the Bible, he had that opinion of the Board that they would not ask to have the money refunded which the teachers had earned. It was not a question of a school-book; it was a sort of moral exercise, with which to open the schools. The Board had not stated that the Bible was to be used as a school-book. Let the question be tried. It had been suggested that no legal steps had been taken yet. But it should be remembered that if the teachers had gone into Court without first asking the Board in a respectful manner, they would have gone into Court with a prejudiced case.

Mr. GOULD opposed the acceptance of the offer of the Sixth Ward officers. The question, he thought, was a simple one. The gentlemen in the anti-Bible Ward said they would not comply with the law—so it was a mere question of disobedience. The Bible, in his opinion, ought to be read to every child. The State law and the law of the Board had said it should be done, and it ought to be done. If the teachers who had disobeyed the law should receive their pay, they would receive it contrary to law.

Mr. GREEN said he had supposed the members were desirous of having the question definitely settled. This was one of those inevitable differences which ought not to be settled by any Court. He thought the local Board deserved to be applauded for their moderation on the subject, and not hurried into a law suit. The Fourteenth Ward intended, if possible to avoid litigation by some practicable method, and he could not see what more could be required than the offer of the local Board of the Sixth Ward.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 15 to 23, as was the motion to lay the resolution directing the payment of the salaries on the table.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD was about to offer an amendment, when the President decided that the resolution was not properly up for action, as it had not been referred to a Committee, and that consequently he could not entertain Mr. BLOOMFIELD's amendment, which nevertheless was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the penalty imposed upon the teachers for violation of the by-laws respecting the reading of the Holy Scriptures, for the month of September last, be remitted, except in the case of the Principal of the Male Department of Ward School No. 5; and that the President and Secretary of the Board be directed to sign drafts for the payment of such teachers, upon the commencement of a legal action by the said Principal of School No. 5, against this Board, to test the legality of such by-law, and upon the said Principal signing a stipulation in said action to waive any objection that the by-laws do not impose the duty on principals or teachers of a compliance therewith; and that the sum of $500 be hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of this action.

When the amendment had been read, the President reiterated his opinion that neither the resolution nor the amendment was properly before the Board, and that they could not be considered.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained. There were then motions to adjourn and calls for order, until it appeared as if the meeting would break up in confusion; but finally order was restored, and a motion to adjourn was carried.

CITY POLITICS.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS.

The following are the names of the candidates for the various offices which are to be filled at the election next Tuesday. Where the parties have been indorsed by minor organizations it is appropriately indicated.

Dist.	Tammany.	Mozart Hall.	Republican.
	JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.		
	W. H. Leonard,*†	W. H. Leonard,	Isaac O. Dayton.
	JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.		
	James Moncrief,	James Moncrief,	John Slosson,*‡
	A. L. Robertson,*†	A. L. Robertson,	Charles C. Nott.*
	JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.		
	Chas. P. Daly,†	Charles P. Daly,	Eras. C. Benedict.
	JUDGE OF THE MARINE COURT.		
	Heny Alker,	Henry Alker,	A. J. Dieffenhofer,*
	SUPERVISOR.		
	John R. Briggs,†	John R. Briggs,	James Davis.
	SENATORS.		
4	J. M'L. Murphy,	Wm. Wilson,	Samuel Hall,‡
5	Bernard Kelly,	Bernard Kelly,†	M. B. Brewer,
6	W. McMurray,	W. D. Parsons,†	B. F. Manniere,*
7	R. B. Connolly,	Rich. B. Connolly,	Dan. D. Conover,*
	ASSEMBLYMEN.		
1	Wm. Burns,	D. J. Connolly,†	J. L. Bleakeley,
2	Wm. Walsh,	Thomas Kilvin,†	
3	C. B. Woodruff,†	Isaac Kaylor	Horatio N. Wild,*
4	W. C. Gover,	Jas. McCullough,	D. W. Knevels,
5	Wm. L. Coles,†	Wm. L. Coles,	John J. Shaw,*
6	S. T. Webster,†	S. T. Webster,†	Jno. Commerford,*
7	Sol. Banta,	Aaron H. Bean,†	Fred. A. Conkling,
8	Th. O'Rourke,	John G. Reilly,†	Geo. Terwilliger,
9	J. P. Dunn,†	Jas. P. Dunn,†	David R. Jaques,
10	Jas. P. Reilly,	John Byrns,†	Jos. R. Cooper,
11	John Hardy,	W. E. Robinson,†	Cum. H. Tucker,
12	And'w Smith,	Wm. Gage,†	Peter Cook,
13	P. Masterson,†	Thos. Cushing,	Richard Scott,
14	T. B. Voorhis,†		Elliott F. Shepard,
15	G. W. Varian,†	G. W. Varian,	Steph. S. Childs,
16	Th. Pierson,†	H'y Arcularius,	W. S. Pinckney,‡
17	Wm. Harris,	Thomas Veitch,†	J. P. Cummings.

* American. † Independent Democrat. ‡ Whig.

Besides the above, there are a number of scattering nominations.

The Whigs have nominated JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., for Judge of the Supreme Court; ALEX. A. BRADFORD for Judge of the Superior Court, and FRED. A. TALLMADGE for Judge of the Marine Court.

For Supervisor, the Americans have put forward ZOPHAR MILLS, and the Whigs WILLIS BLACKSTONE.

In the Sixth Senatorial District the Americans have nominated WM. A. GUREY, and the Tax-Payers GEORGE OPDYKE.

The following are the scattering nominations for Assembly:

Dist.
2..Timothy Connolly, (People's;) Danl. Leary, (Ind.)
4..George W. Warner, (Whig and Am.;) W. C. Gaines, (Ind. Dem.)
7..Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., (Whig.)
8..John C. Smith, (Am.)
9..A. J. H. Duganne, (Am.)
10..Joseph Canning, (Whig and Am.)
14..John S. Cocks, (People's.)

REGISTRY OF CITY ELECTORS.

LIST OF THE NUMBERS ENROLLED IN EACH WARD.

The work of correcting the registers of City voters was concluded yesterday. In order to furnish the Press and the public with as correct a list of the number of voters as possible, enrolled in the various Wards, Mr. Superintendent PILSBURY issued an order to have the aggregate number registered in each Ward reported to head-quarters. By this timely aid of the Police telegraph, and by the prompt coöperation of the Police of the City, we are enabled to publish the following table, showing the actual number of names contained in the different registers in the City. The Registrars furnished the Police with the information promptly, with the exception of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Districts of the Fourteenth Ward, where they refused to give the numbers enrolled. In the Twenty-third Ward the telegraph instrument was deranged, which prevented them from making any report. A large portion of the Wards reported after 9 o'clock P. M.:

Wards.	Numbers registered.	Wards.	Numbers registered.
1	2,449	13	4,064
2	532	14 (partial,)	2,303
3	880	15	4,026
4	3,220	16	4,826
5	3,616	17	9,135
6	3,642	18	8,262
7	5,327	19	3,622
8	4,761	20	8,562
9	6,960	21	5,245
10	3,772	22	8,153
11	6,736	23	No report.
12	2,709	Total	99,762

It is estimated that the foregoing statement is a close approximation to the number of actual voters in the City.

Embarrassments, however, are likely to occur on election day from informalities in carrying out the law. In many cases the Christian name is left off, and in many others the initials of it only are given. In copying from the November poll-list some inaccuracies as to residence have no doubt been committed. But, all things considered, the present is regarded as a vastly improved list of voters over any one heretofore existing.

REGISTRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The different polling-places in Brooklyn were open yesterday and Tuesday in compliance with the law. In several of the Wards it was ascertained that not more than one-half of the legal voters were upon the lists prepared by the Registrars, but it is believed that nearly all have recorded their names during the last two days.

PREPARATIONS FOR ELECTION.

Nearly all the Inspectors and Canvassers who are to serve at the ensuing election have been sworn in. The clerks in the County Clerk's office have been busy daily administering the oath of office to them ever since they were appointed. The poll clerks are sworn in at the polls by the Inspectors on election day. The clerks of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas have had their hands full for some weeks past in attending to the candidates for naturalization, and have qualified a large number. The cases [illegible] point, with regard to the powers of these courts in this regard, seems to be no longer disputed, and, yet it has never been settled by a judicial decision. If, as is claimed on the other hand, the United States courts alone are authorized to naturalize foreigners, there are a great many among us who exercise the right of voting, conferred by these local courts, contrary to law, and who are liable at any day to be disfranchised. No more naturalization papers will be issued until after the election.

PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING.

RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A mass meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, who support Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, the People's candidate for State Senator from the Sixth District, and Col. JOHN S. COCKS for Assemblyman of the Fourteenth District, was held last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. The meeting was a large one.

Mr. BENJAMIN WARDEN was called to the Chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was presented and ratified. Mr. WARDEN addressed the meeting. He said he was a workingman. It was not customary to elevate a workingman to the Chair at a political meeting. Generally Governor So-and-so or Senator So-and-so was called on to preside. He hoped that a revolution was about to commence in this respect. He deprecated the contumely which was heaped upon workingmen, on all possible occasions, sharply rebuked the *Herald* for its course with regard to the workingmen, and expressed himself strongly on the subject of Slavery. He had lived in the South, but while there he had kept his principles to himself. He had not been so foolish as old BROWN was when he was in the lion's den. The North was the only part of the United States where Liberty dwelt. *At the South, printing-presses were destroyed* if those who conducted them expressed sentiments opposed to the slave interest. It was no crime there thus to destroy a poor man's property, but if a rich man's slave was taken from him, a tremendous outcry followed. Mr. WARDEN expressed his opposition to BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, Esq., the Republican nominee for State Senator from the same District, and concluded amid loud applause.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was next introduced. He said he was glad to meet here those who belonged to the same party that he did—that was a party that voted for whoever they pleased, consulting only their own judgment, and free from the shackles of party machinery. Mr. OPDYKE had represented the District at Albany last year, and his constituents were going to nominate him again when there came a voice from Albany telling them to oppose him, and he was crushed to pieces in the party machine. Then he had advised Mr. OPDYKE to run as an independent candidate. Mr. BROOKS spoke at length of the degradation of the politics of the present day. He, himself, had had a worthless woman in his house who had offered to sell to him her man, and his exertions in behalf of his (Mr. BROOKS') election to office, for $200. He had been ashamed to look his wife and children in the face on account of the visits from worthless women on such errands as this which he had received. He knew the difficulty of fighting against party machinery; but by united action the people would conquer. There were no such slaves in the world as the slaves of "the regular nominations." Now was the day, now was the hour to break their chains.

Mr. CHARLES G. MURCH now came forward, holding in his hands the resolutions. Before reading them he made a speech. He said he had graduated in the back part of a hat-store, and was a Harbor Master. He would reveal the system by which nominations were effected. He, with 130 good citizens of the Ward, had gone into a Republican meeting for the purpose of making nominations, where, though in reality these good citizens were in the majority, they were overruled by false records of the list of voters. He had gone to the Executive Committee and openly opposed party schemes, though he knew that he thereby sacrificed his Harbor Master's berth. The resolutions indorsed the nominations of Mr. OPDYKE and Col. COCKS.

Mr. GEO. G. BELLOWS was the next speaker. He, too, denounced party machinery. New-York was proverbially the worst-governed City on the Continent. Too long had the shoulder-hitters carried everything their own way. It was time that the citizens arose and placed men of integrity in office. Men were afraid to go to the polls and vote for fear of soiling their silk-stockings,—for fear that the rowdies would brush too roughly against them. It was time that they went to the polls if necessary with pistols in their hands and exercised their sacred prerogative. When Mr. BELLOWS had concluded, a resolution inviting the other Wards to join in the movement against party machinery, was adopted, and those who composed the meeting proceeded in a body to the residence of Col. COCKS, in Seventeenth-street, to congratulate him upon his nomination. Col. COCKS made a speech, accepting the nomination and thanking them for it.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward, under the auspices of the Ward Association, was held last evening at their head-quarters, No. 21 Avenue D, to ratify the party nominations. Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, President of the Association, occupied the Chair.

The meeting was addressed by HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Judge BIRDSALL, and Mr. JAMES TERWILLIGER, candidate for Assembly in the Eighth District. Mr. GREELEY, contrary to expectation, did not make any special allusion to JOHN BROWN and his Harper's Ferry raid, but confined his remarks principally to the elucidation of the principles of the Republican Party, and urged the necessity of continued effort to secure their triumph.

Ex-Judge BIRDSALL drew a parallel between the North and the South with respect to liberty of speech and action, and compared the claims of the Republican and the Democratic Parties upon the suffrages of the free laboring men of the North. The Democratic Party was like an old man in his dotage, who rejected the principles of action which had governed him in his prime. It had become old and insane, its insanity consisting in its efforts to promulgate Slavery, and needed the treatment with which other specific forms of insanity were met—confinement. It was as much insane, in fact, as Old JOHN BROWN, of Ossawatomie, only its insanity tended to an opposite end. The speaker disclaimed for the Republican Party any sympathy or responsibility for the acts of BROWN. They were simply the acts of an individual, with which the Republicans had nothing whatever to do. They might sympathize with him as a mistaken and unfortunate man, but they utterly condemned his acts of treason and murder, and his resistance to authority. In this connection the speaker alluded to the address of Gov. WISE to the populace of Richmond, on his return from Harper's Ferry, in which he declared that although he knew the captured insurrectionists belonged properly under the jurisdiction of the United States, still he was determined they should never be given up until they had been hung as high as Haman. This language he characterized as treasonable, and coming from the Chief Executive officer of Virginia, was peculiarly significant. The speaker concluded by warning his hearers against the encroachments of the Slave Power, and urging them to do their duty on Tuesday next in support of the nominees of the Republican Party.

The remarks of Mr. TERWILLIGER were mainly confined to a discussion of the merits of the State canvass.

The meeting adjourned until to-night, when the Association will proceed in a body to attend the mass ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican Central Committee held a largely attended meeting last evening. The matters before it were of purely business character, having special reference to the preparations for the coming election.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Second Assembly District, comprising parts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, TIMOTHY CONNELLY, who is already upon the "People's" ticket, was nominated as candidate for Assembly.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

The Steamboat Champion Run Down, and Three Lives Reported Lost.

The steamboat *Champion*, Capt. JOHN BROWN, of the New-York and New-Haven line, left this City about 3 A. M., yesterday, bound to New-Haven. She had only a moderate quantity of freight, and about forty passengers, a portion of whom were ladies and children. When off Mattinicock Point, about 5 o'clock, she came in collision with the large screw-steamer *Albatross*, from Providence. The *Champion* was cut down below her water line, and immediately began to sink. The passengers were nearly all in their berths at the time, and a scene of wild confusion ensued, men and women rushing out of the cabins and state-rooms in their night clothes, and clutching at the life-preservers, settees, and other moveable articles, expecting to be obliged to swim. As it was still quite dark, it was some minutes before the cause of alarm could be explained, but soon the propeller was seen near the *Champion*, and their fears were quieted. Every facility was afforded the passengers for getting on board of the propeller, which was found not to be seriously damaged, and in a short time all who wished to leave had an opportunity of doing so, much of their personal baggage, in the confusion of the moment, being left behind. A fireman, whose name is not given, was killed by the collision, and two passengers are reported missing, one of whom is Mr. STEELE, of New-Haven. The steamer *Croton*, bound to New-York, soon came up and took off the remaining passengers from the *Champion*, as well as those who had taken refuge on board the *Albatross*. To prevent her from sinking in deep water, the *Croton*, aided by the *Albatross*, then towed her into shoal water, where she filled and sank, leaving only her upper deck out of water. The passengers then came to the City on board of the *Croton*, and the Company immediately dispatched a steamer and a force of men to save the freight and baggage.

The *Champion* is an old boat, and has been employed on this line ten or twelve years. For the last year or two she has principally carried freight. She will be raised, it is thought, without difficulty.

Capt. JONES, of the *Albatross*, states that the *Champion* was first seen a point and a half on [his] starboard bow, and should have kept her course, passing to the northward of the propeller, instead of which she put her helm hard-a-port, and came square across the propeller's bow, which struck the *Champion* nearly amidships on her port side. The starboard side of the propeller's bow was cut through in two places, but the damage was only slight.

THE GREAT AIR-SHIP.

Progress of the Work of Inflation—The Articles Exhibited at Reservoir-square—Number of Visitors.

The process of inflating the monster balloon, *The City of New-York*, is proceeding slowly, but steadily, at Reservoir-square. Thither thousands of visitors go daily to witness it, and to examine the life-boat, the basket, the caloric engine, the lime stove, the anchors, the drag, the copper-float, and other apparatus to be used in the aerial voyage to Europe. All these are on exhibition beneath the tent into which the visitor enters immediately after passing within the inclosure. The boat, which is a staunch looking craft, attracts much attention. Prof. LOWE, himself, watched its construction very closely, and pronounces it an excellent piece of workmanship. On its sides are painted the words, "*Leontine*, New-York." It bears this name in honor of Mrs. LOWE. Attached to it are the appliances for raising and lowering and changing the course of the balloon. The caloric engine is kept hard at work all day long. It is of four horse power and weighs 35 pounds. The platform upon which the boat and the engine are placed, is draped with American flags, and on either side of it the other articles on exhibition are arranged very tastefully. A great many stop to examine the fur coat, cap, shoes and gloves, which Prof. LOWE is to wear in the cold regions of the upper air, and the robes and blankets which he is to carry with him. There is nothing remarkable in their appearance or construction; but they are interesting because they serve to remind one of the discomforts which the aeronauts must provide against. The term of perpetual congelation in this latitude is less than two miles high, and if the *City of New-York* ascends far above it, her passengers will be compelled to dress like the Esquimaux. The upper portion of the balloon is expanded to its full breadth, and already rises several feet higher than the fence that surrounds Reservoir-square; so the outsiders who look through the opening in the boards can really see something within, and their number is largely increased. Yesterday when the gas was shut off there were 60,000 feet of the buoyant element within the balloon. It will not be inflated to its full extent until it starts on its voyage, and none but those who accompany it will ever see its proportions fully expanded. Between 500,000 and 600,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen will be conducted into the air-bag before it leaves the earth, but the volume of the fluid will increase as it ascends until the envelope is entirely distended. Prof. LOWE is personally superintending the work of inflation, and is constantly on the ground. He is, of course, the centre of attraction. During Tuesday—the day on which the inflation commenced—3,765 persons attended the exhibition, and yesterday about 5,000 were admitted. The visitors are as respectable in appearance as in numbers; they obey implicitly the injunction to stay without the rope barrier which divides the space set apart for the spectators from that appropriated to the balloon and its appurtenances. Several policemen are stationed on the premises to preserve order; their task has been a very easy one. The precise day of Prof. LOWE's departure is not fixed, but he gives every assurance that he will go, and appears to entertain little doubt that he will reach the other side of the Atlantic. At the same time, he confesses that the exact spot on the other side at which he will descend cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty.

The New-York State Arsenal.

The undersigned, having thoroughly examined the State Arsenal on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, deem it due to the Commissioners, Messrs. TOWNSEND, SHERMAN and WELCH, to the architect, Mr. RITCH, and to the contractor, Mr. GODWIN, in view of the reports which have been put in circulation, and to which more importance has been attached because of the falling of a building on the same site one year ago than usually accompanies such rumors, to state that we not only believe the building to be entirely safe in all respects, but eminently strong and substantial:

Chas. W. Sandford, Major-General; Wm Hall, Brigadier-General Third Brigade; Chas. B. Spicer, Brigadier-General First Brigade; Philip S. Crooke, Brigadier-General Fifth Brigade; A. S. Vosburgh, Colonel Seventy-first Regiment; Geo. A. Buckingham, Quartermaster Seventy-first Regiment; Wm. L. Skidmore, New-York State Staff; Geo. W. Morell, Division Engineer; H. W. B. Woodhull, Fourth Brigade Staff; B. [illegible] Cornell; Geo. F. Woodward, Hospital Surgeon First Division; Isaac Sherman; Edward F[illegible], Major Eleventh Regiment; Homer Bostwick, Colonel Eleventh Regiment; C. Schwarzwaelder, Colonel Fifth Regiment; S. Graham, Colonel Seventieth Regiment; R. Sands; Jno. E. Bendix, Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Regiment; Jas. E. Lirrell, Engineer Eleventh Regiment; E. Simon, Captain Eleventh Regiment; Henry Lux, Captain Eleventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1859.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

RATIFICATION MASS MEETINGS.—A large and enthusiastic Republican ratification meeting was held last evening, in Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets, E. D. Several of the candidates spoke....The Independent Democrats in the Eastern District were addressed by Judge MORRIS, B. F. SAWYER, Esq., and others....Speeches were made by Hon. F. B. SPINOLA, JOHN G. SCHOONMAKER, Esq., and others, at the Regular Democratic Mass meeting at East New-York.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRLS.—During the past week the servants in five houses on one block in Brooklyn, have robbed their employers of valuables varying from $10 to $150 each. No complaints have been made in several instances, on account of the absence of legal proof, and in others because the guilty parties cannot be found.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 2.

$500 Ohio St. 6s, '60..101	300 Hud. Riv. R........36¾
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86..107¼	50 do........s60 36¾
3,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 90¾	150 Harlem Railroad.....10½
5,000 Virginia State 6s 94¼	150 Harlem R. Pref....s30 36¾
11,000 Missouri State 6s 85¾	100 Reading R.........b3 38¾
10,000 do........s10 85¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.......b60 40½
7,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 45	50 do........s60 40¾
3,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d M. 97	150 do........s60 40¾
6,000 Mich. C. R. 8 ℘ ct.	150 do........40¾
1st M. S. F. Con. B. 85	150 Mil. & Miss. R...b60 4½
3,000 Mich. So. 2d m. Bs 38½	100 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R... 6
1,000 Han. & St. J. R. Bs 62½	10 do........ 6¼
8 Hanover Bank........ 90	25 M. So. & N. I. G. S. s10 18
100 Pacific M. S. Co. b30 72	100 do........s30 18
50 do........s60 72	100 do........ 18
50 do........ 72½	150 Ill. Cent. R.......b30 65½
200 do........s10 72½	200 do........ 65¼
400 do........b30 72½	250 do........ 65
310 do........ 72½	100 do........s10 65
100 do........s60 72½	45 Galena & Chic. R... 73¼
150 do........ 72½	150 do........b30 73½
50 Cum. Coal Pref..... 14¾	50 do........b10 73½
8 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 97	450 do........ 73¼
350 N. Y. Central R..... 80½	100 do........s30 73¼
300 do........b30 80¾	100 do........b30 73½
100 do........s3 80¾	50 do........ 73½
100 do........s60 80¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R...b60 21
400 do........b30 81	100 do........b60 21½
150 do........b10 81	15 Chic. & Rock Is. R... 63½
400 do........b3 81	50 do........ 63
100 Erie Railroad.....s60 7¾	50 do........b60 63¼
500 do........b10 8	200 do........s60 62¾
400 do........ 8	200 do........b7 63¼
50 do........ 8¼	500 do........ 63¼
5 Cleve. Col. & C. R. 91¾	50 do........s30 63

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Missouri State 6s 85¾	50 Harlem Railroad.. 10¾
9,000 H. R. R. 3d M. ex in 75	100 Reading Railr'd..s10 38¾
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. B. 85	100 do........s30 38¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs..... 85	300 do........b30 38¾
70 Pac. Ml. St. Co..... 73¼	50 Mich. Central R..... 40¾
50 do........s10 73¼	200 do........b7 40¾
100 do........b10 73½	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. b60 17¾
100 Hudson River R..... 36¾	50 do........ 17¾
50 do........b60 36¾	10 Panama Railroad.. 122½
200 do........b60 37	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 7
150 N. Y. Cen. R........ 81¼	200 Gal. & Chic. R...s10 73¾
200 do........b30 81⅛	25 do........ 73¾
344 do........ 81	100 Clev. & Tol. R...b30 21¾
100 do........b4 81	100 Chicago & R. I. R. b60 63¾
100 Erie Railroad..... 8¼	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange to-day shows a further and pretty general improvement in prices. The temper of the market appears firm rather than buoyant. The demand is fair and well distributed through the Share and Bond list, while, with some few exceptions, the offers to sell, either cash or on time, are less free than last week. The inquiry for the common shares of the Erie and Southern Michigan Companies, which were depressed some weeks ago to $4, are attracting attention, and there is also a demand to-day for the long-neglected shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company. Erie brought $8¼; Michigan Southern $6¼, and $6½ subsequently bid, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh 7 ℘ cent., equal to $3½ for the $50 shares. The Bonds of the Erie advanced again to 45 ℘ cent. sales and bid for the Fourth Mortgage, and 24@24½ for the common Convertibles. The Sinking Funds of the Michigan Southern advanced to 45 ℘ cent. An afternoon paper states that the original first mortgage of the Company due next year, falls in on 1st November, instead of 1st May, as heretofore supposed. Part of the Sinking Fund mortgage is reserved to exchange these and other original Bonds as they fall due, but it will be optional with the holders to foreclose or grant delay on the mortgage as first executed, in case no inducement is held out to make the proposed exchange. The October traffic of the line will probably show a slight increase on the same month last year. The Erie traffic in October is not yet made up. At present the business we learn from the Receiver is quite large *from* the West, with a fair amount of return merchandise freight to that quarter. A good local traffic is also reported. The Hudson River Road makes a very large return for October, the first month of the new fiscal year. The figures are $170,187 against $140,782 same month last season, being an increase of $29,374. The New-York Central return will be made up in the course of a few days, and as stated yesterday, will probably exceed $725,000 against $630,300 last season. The shares of the Company sold to-day at 80¾@81@81¼ cash, and 81½ buyer 10 days, closing 81 cash. Hudson River Shares sold 36¾ cash, and 37 buyer 60 days. Harlem 10½ for the common shares, and 36¾ bid, 37 asked for the preferred. Reading advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. and Delaware and Hudson sold up to 97, with 97½ bid at the close. In the Western shares, Galena and Rock Island were both ¼ ℘ cent. stronger than on Tuesday, leaving off 73¼@½ for Galena and 63¼@½ for Rock Island. Toledo rose to 21¼ buyer 30 days, as against 17⅞@18 last week. Michigan Central, 40¾ steady, but attracting less speculative attention than at the close of last week. The Bonds of the Company are ½ ℘ cent. better. Illinois Central shares are flat at 65 ℘ cent., while the Bonds are a fraction firmer, selling at 86 ℘ cent. Panama returned to 122½ ℘ cent. sales, while in Pacific Mail there was quite a speculative eagerness to buy, and 2 ℘ cent. advance was paid and bid as the prices of yesterday. The last printed sale in the afternoon is 73½, buyer 60 days, but 74 cash was subsequently bid. We hear no reason assigned for the change, except, perhaps, that buyers go by contraries whenever doubt is thrown upon a half-yearly dividend as from "well-advised quarters." The yearly election takes place this day week, by which time the November dividend will probably be determined. In State Stocks the steady, but moderate, demand heretofore noticed for Virginias, Tennessees, &c., continues. The general market, this afternoon, left off firm, with a better distributed demand than we have noticed for some days past.

The Stock Exchange Board unanimously adopted, this morning, the report of their Select Committee on the claim of $9,768 of Messrs. DE LAUNY, ISELIN and CLARKE, against Mr. EDWARD BARTLETT, merchant of South-street, growing out of a purchase for his account in August, 1857, of 1,000 shares Cleveland and Toledo stock, buyer's option 60 days, which purchase and subsequent settlement involved his Brokers in the above-mentioned difference. As the transaction occurred before the statute of 1858, legalizing all Stock contracts, Messrs. DE LAUNY & Co. had no other recourse against the refusal of their principal to pay or legally recognize the loss than to submit the facts to the Stock Exchange. The Committee, after a careful and impartial investigation, and as full correspondence with both parties as they could elicit, (Mr. BARTLETT replying through his counsel, Mr. BARLOW,) pronounce the account and claim in due form and valid, and say, in conclusion, that as no allegation of want of *good faith is made* by Mr. B. against his Brokers or the sellers of the Stock, Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., and as the Stock, under the buyer's option, was at his control from the inception to the maturity of the contract, and he neglected to provide the money to take up the Stock, he should have promptly paid the loss.

In the Money market there is a moderate business in discounts outside of Bank, at from 6 to 7 ℘ cent. for prime double-name paper, according to date, and some fair lists, part single name, at from 8 to 10 ℘ cent. Regular dealers at Bank are well accommodated at 7 ℘ cent. There is less activity in demand Loans among the Stock Brokers than yesterday. Most of the old firms have as much Money left with them at 5 ℘ cent. as they can employ. The rate when borrowers apply for it on Stock collateral is from 5 to 6 ℘ cent., the inside figure accepted on State security. The Exchanges are quiet since the Boston mail, London 110@110¼ for standard Bankers.

We learn that the consolidation of the *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter* and the *Bank-Note Register* has been perfected. It is announced that

"The subscribers to each paper will be served with the consolidated *Reporter*, and the proprietors confidently look for the increased patronage that such a combination of resources should command. The official quotations of the Metropolitan Bank will be furnished as heretofore, and the general corrections for currency not received at the Metropolitan, will be made by Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY."

Vague rumors were current at the close of 'Change, this afternoon, of an extensive defalcation in the Tobacco trade, but on inquiry we are unable to verify them.

The Coupons of the Bonds of the Southern Vermont Railroad Company, maturing Nov. 1, and payable at the Bank of Commerce in this City, under the guarantee of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, have been promptly paid on presentation of the same.

Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co. announce in our advertising columns that they will purchase past due coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	3-10@ —
New-England	1-5@ —
New-Jersey	1-5@ —
Philadelphia	¼@ —
Baltimore	¼@ ⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@ —
Interior Maryland	½@ —
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	½@1
South Carolina and Georgia	½@ ¾
North Carolina	1 @ —
Virginia	¾@ —
Illinois and Wisconsin	2 @ —
Michigan	1 @ —
Tennessee	1½@ —
Free Indiana	1½@ —
Louisiana	½@ —
Mobile	1½@ —
Canada	½@ ¾
Missouri	1½@ —

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on *Chicago*	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on *New-Orleans*	1 dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ℘ Fc	18c.
United States Post-office Scrip	9@10 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols.	$1 05@ —	Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@
Five-franc pcs	95@ —	Span. ⅛ & 1-16 Doll.	1 25@ —
French Crowns	1 10@ —	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 05@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty francs	3 85@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Ten-thaler pcs	7 85@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 90@ —
Species	1 05@ —	Spanish Doub'n.	16 25@16 30
Old.Am.HalfDols.	1 04@ —	Patriot Doub'n.	15 80@15 85
		Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 19¼; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Sight drafts on New-York 1¼ ℘ cent. premium for currency, and 1½ ℘ cent. premium for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Sight exchange on New-York par to 1-10 ℘ cent premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand good; sales, 2,000 bbls. WHEAT dull, with small sales of Red State, at $1 22; White Canada, at $1 37½; White Michigan, $1 45. CORN nominally at $1, with small sales. OATS, less doing; sales, 18,000 bush. State, at 42½c.@43c., weight. BARLEY in brisk demand and firm; sales, 1,900 bush. Winter, at 79c.; 7,000 bush. two-rowed, at 76c.@77c.; 3,000 bush. Wayne County, at 80c.; 4,200 bush. prime four-rowed State, at 82c.; 5,000 bush. inferior do., at 77c.; a small lot Wisconsin, at 80c.; 7,800 bush. Canada West, at 87½c., and 7,000 bush. do., on private terms. No sales of WHISKY.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand and steady; sales, 1,000 bbls., at $4 75 for Spring State, and $5 37½@$5 50 for good to choice extra Canadian. WHEAT in good demand, but some holders are 1c.@2c. above buyers' views, while others are yielding slightly in order to realize; sales, 18,000 bushels Milwaukee Club, including 11,000 bushels at $1 02, and 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1. BARLEY in active demand and very firm; sales, 10,000 bushels Canadian at 80c., part to arrive, and 11,000 bushels on private terms. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, at 37c. on Flour and 10c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—55,500 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—600 bbls. Flour, 39,500 bushels Wheat, 14,400 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; demand moderate; sales 800 bbls. WHEAT opened firmer, with a fair demand for Spring, but closed quiet; sales 5,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at 95c.; 10,000 bush. [illegible] at 95c.; 6,000 bush. Canada Club at 97c.; 30,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at 98c. CORN quiet and steady; sales 3,000 bush. mixed old and new Toledo at 77½c. OATS and BARLEY quiet. RYE steady; sales 1,000 bush. Western at 75c. WHISKY nominal at 25½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—15c. on Corn, 16½c. on Wheat, 39c. on Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—21,000 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 1,000 bush. Corn; 3,000 bush. Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 54,000 bush. Wheat; 27,000 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR very dull, and declined 30c. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales 5,000 bush. at [illegible] for Spring from store, and 6,000 bush. No. 2 at 83c. CORN dull and declined 2c. OATS dull and declined [illegible]. *Receipts to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bush. Wheat, 10,500 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—2,700 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bush. Wheat, 700 bush. Corn. The receipts since the 1st Aug. up to the present time, as compared with last year, show an increase of 120,000 bbls. Flour and 2,400,000 bush. Wheat. The shipments are in about the same proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull at $5 25@$5 50 for superfine. WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c., and scarce; red $1 30@$1 32. CORN active; sales of old yellow at 95c., and new at 79c.@81c. COFFEE advanced ½c. WHISKY dull at 25c.@25½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. CORN—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet at [illegible]. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo & Canadas	[illegible]
North and Way Mail	[illegible]
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and [illegible]
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and [illegible]
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and [illegible]
East for Boston, by Steamboat	[illegible]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the *Ocean Queen* hence for Southampton and Havre will close at the New-York Post-office on the 5th of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The mails by the *Cahawba* hence for Havana, will close at the New-York Post-office on the 12th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.		Leave.	For.
Kangaroo	Nov.	5	New-York	Liverpool
Ocean Queen	Nov.	5	New-York	Havre
Anglo-Saxon	Nov.	5	Quebec	Liverpool
Persia	Nov.	9	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	Nov.	10	New-York	Galway
Arago	Nov.	12	New-York	Havre
	FROM EUROPE.			
Weser	Oct.	19	Southam'n	New-York
America	Oct.	22	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Oct.	20	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Oct.	26	Southam'n	New-York
City of Baltimore	Oct.	26	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Oct.	29	Liverpool	New-York
	FOR THE WEST INDIES, &c.			
Karnak	Nov.	11	New-York	N. P. & Ha.
Cahawba	Nov.	12	New-York	Havana
	FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Northern Light	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall
Baltic	Nov.	5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Bavaria*, from Hamburg and Southampton—A. Watermann and lady, Therese Dien, H. Engelsberg, Mr. Harry, Antoine Lang, Elizabeth Kunkelmann, H. Habich, O. Withoff, E. D. Palmie, Therese Palmie, Rosalie Palmie, T. Bosse, Frederick Spire, H. Gossmann, E. Ball, T. Ball, F. Ward, Edward Lennon, Catherine Lennon, Wm. Helling, Max Wiese, Mr. Schroeder, Mr. Schreiber, Eugen Armand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon sets...10 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 29 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate.... 3 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Ludlam & Heineken; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Empire City, McGowan, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Steamers Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, [illegible]; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, J. Briggs.

Ships T. H. Perkins, Stevens, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Hemisphere, Taylor, New-Orleans, [illegible] Brigham; Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Harpswell, Stover, (Br.,) Glasgow, C. Adams; Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco, [illegible] & Co.

Barks Eliza Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourn; Jno. Grossman, Crowell, Marseilles, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Gertrude, Goodburn, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett.

Schooner W. B. Henry, [illegible], Gardiner, McGee & Stephenson; Marcelline, Hopkins, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ontario, Sawyer, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Lion, Taylor, Washington, Demill & Co.; J. Holly, Thompson, Edenton, J. Benton & Co.; T. C. Lyman, [illegible], New-Haven, master; C. S. Watson, Davis, [illegible], J. Smith & Co.; Isabel, Paulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Cabot, Hamilton, Boston, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Hamb. screw,) Taube, Hamburg via Southampton Oct. 19, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed Cape Race Oct. [illegible], at 4 P. M., Sandy Hook Nov. 2, at 2 P. M.; arrived off the Battery at 4:30 P. M. First part of the passage experienced light variable winds, latter part, from lon. 45, strong westerly winds. Oct. 20, off Scilly Isle, signalized an Am. ship, bound E., showing a white flag with letters I. N. E. in it; 28th, lat. 48, lon. 44, passed bark [illegible], bound E.; 29th, no lat., passed brig Hope, of Whitby, timber laden, waterlogged and abandoned, all sails lost.

Steamship Karnak, Brownless, Havana Oct. 28 and Nassau 27th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. The Br. brig Alma, for New-York, sailed from Nassau Oct. 28.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Sept. 17, with mdse. and 330 passengers to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Vigilant, (of Bath,) Curtis, Cardiff 43 ds., with railroad iron to master. Has experienced heavy westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Dyson, (Br., of Dumfries,) Halliday, Rio Hache 20 ds., with wood and skins to order. Experienced heavy weather; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. W. winds. Oct. 14, passed the Island of Great Inagua, and spoke the bark Roanoke, hence for Cuba, ashore on the west end of the Island; had been in that condition 10 ds.; had nothing standing but lower masts and bowsprit.

Bark Norumbega, Saunders, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Has experienced heavy northerly weather most of the passage.

Brig Ophir, Moon, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Ada, (Br.,) Greene, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Holmes, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig President Z. Taylor, Johnson, Belfast 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Wm. S. Tisdale, Hawkins, Camp Pinkney, Ga., 15 ds., with naval stores to George M. Smith. Oct. 31, lat. 39, lon. 73 55, was run into by an unknown ship, which carried away main rigging, started house and bulkhead, and caused her to leak about 4,000 strokes per hour; hailed the ship but received no answer. The schr. had a light on her jib-boom at the time.

Schr. G. J. Miller, Johnson, Abacoa 11 ds., with metal, &c., to James Douglass. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left no Am. vessels. On the 15th October, the bark C. Thompson, hence for Cuba, went ashore at Abacoa, and, with the cargo, became a total loss; crew saved and gone to Nassau.

Schr. Damon, Mitchill, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Benjamin English, Elivia, Philadelphia, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Lydia Catherine, Dean, Rondout, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. George W. Snow, Torry, Calais 8 ds., lumber.

Schr. Wreath, Plummer, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. M. Marcy, Young, Newport, mdse., for Albany.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Susan Baker, Cook, Elizabethport, coal, for Saco.

Schr. Edward, Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Protector, Conklin, Keyport, for Virginia.

Schr. Boston, Hocking, Eastport 7 ds., with laths.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Barber, Westerly 2 ds., stone.

BELOW—Brig Gen. Pierce, from Matanzas.

Brig Grace Worthington, from Turk's Island.—(By pilot boat Geo. Steers, No. 5.)

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; mer., W. N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans; Columbia, for Charleston; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ship S. H. Perkins, for Sydney.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Nov. 2—Arr. schr. Georgiana, Teel, from Calais; Denmark, Brightman, Fall River, for Albany.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 2, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light, W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 2, sunset—One ship in tow of the Achilles going up the Bay. Wind light.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 2, sunset—Ship I. H. Ryerson, for New-Orleans, passed here at 2:45 A. M.; steamer ship W. F. Storer, for New-Orleans, at 2 P. M.; steamer Empire City, for do., at 2:15 P. M., and ship Plymouth Rock, for London, at 3:45 P. M. Wind light, W.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Scotia, Miskelly, Rotterdam; brig Almore, Leonard, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Arr. brig Black Squall, Manzanilla. Left bark Fanny, for New-York, to sail about the 10th ult.

Miscellaneous.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 28.—The bark Charles Thompson, from New-York for Havana, went ashore on the 15th, on Elbow Keys, and is a total wreck, and scarcely anything worth saving, except some lard and provisions, which have been brought here. The bark had her stern stove in soon after striking, and much of her cargo floated away. The C. T. was built at Topsham, Me., in 1849, 459 tons register, rated A 2, and owned by captain and others, of Bath, Me.

NORFOLK, Nov. 2.—The brig Mary Wilkins, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, is here in distress.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

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